THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 90. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Rule of Tammany.

A Republican Judas.

Ben Wade and San Domingo.

Republican Common Sense

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

A REPUBLICAN JUDAS FOUND.

New York City Again at the Mercy of the Tammany Leeches—Orange S. Winans, Republican Member from Chautauqua, Goes Over to the Enemy.

An Albany despatch to the New York *Tribune* of to-day says:—

ALBANY, April 15.—The Assembly met this morning at 11 o'clock. To all appearances the situation was unchanged.

The first regular business was a report by Mr. Frear, from the Committee on Cities, of the bills to amend the charter of New York and two per cent. tax levy, both with amendments. Mr. Frear moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on these bills. The Republicans were now in high spirits, being confident that Mr. Tweed had failed in his efforts to convert one of the minority, and was about to hurry through the business and get the best tax bill he could, for it was never denied by any Republican that a Tax bill of some kind or other must be passed at this session of the Legislature. Mr. Alvord and others opposed the consideration of the amendment to the tax levy until after they had been printed, and also objected to these bills being moved out of their regular order. Mr. Alvord moved that the bills be printed and made a special order for Monday evening. Mr. Fields called for the previous question on this motion, and Mr. Alvord called for the yeas and nays.

As this was not a test question, but little interest was taken in the vote. When the Clerk reached the name of Winans, that member, to the great surprise of all but the few Democrats who were in the secret, arose and requested to be excused from voting. To the still greater surprise of at least five-sixths of those who heard him, he stated that, though he was a Republican, and had signed the published resolution of the Republican caucus, he should henceforth vote with the Democrats every day and on every question. Winans' Spanish-looking countenance on this occasion was very pale, and bore a look of singular anxiety mingled with audacity. When his tall, well-made figure sank back into his seat, there were some ostentatious demonstrations of applause from Tom Fields, Jacobs, and a few others, who are no more sensitive to the honor of their party than a rhinoceros to a pin-scratch. The galleries were silent. The Republicans were silent. No one rushed forward to congratulate the convert and extend to him the right hand of fellowship. Soon afterwards Mr. Tweed was seen bustling about the Chamber, smiling like Falstaff when his finances were about to be recruited from the savings of Dame Quickly. Even Mr. Tweed did not congratulate Winans. Perhaps his "common sense" told him not to. Some moments after the vote had been announced, Mr. Winans moved from his seat to give some instructions to the stenographer, when Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Fields, and a few others whose names I forbear to mention, shook hands with him. The feelings of the Republicans can be better imagined than described. One fact may be here stated:—Mr. Winans finds no apologists among Republicans, and very few among the Democrats. The Democrats, assisted by Mr. Winans, then went on and passed the bill for a special election in the Sixteenth Assembly district.

Orange S. Winans, who has transferred his allegiance from the Republican party to William M. Tweed, and has declared his intention to vote for all the scandalous measures which the Tammany chieftain is now forcing through the Legislature, is a member of the Assembly from Chautauqua and a division superintendent of the Erie Railway, under James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould. Mr. Winans himself, standing up in his place in the House, has made an explanation and justification of his course. With one or two corrections of the grammatical construction, the following are his words as taken down by the stenographer of the House and subsequently admitted by himself to be correct:—

"Mr. Winans, asking to be excused from voting, said:—The circumstances under which we have been laboring for the last four or five days are well known. It is also well known that a resolution was passed in a caucus of my party, at which I was not present, and which I signed, not knowing what I signed. The resolution was afterwards made public without my knowledge or consent, and circulated throughout the length and breadth of the State. I, for one, acknowledge and concede that the Democrats on the floor of this House have a constitutional and legal majority; and, until this outrage is redressed, I propose to stand here in my place and vote with the Democracy in this body every day and upon every question."

As to bribes. Here your correspondent can state something more than mere rumor. Large sums of money were offered to more than one Republican to "acknowledge and concede" and *enforce* the title of Tammany to a constitutional majority in the Assembly of the State of New York. To a man really infamous, but not generally known to be such, real, downright, damning, universal infamy is dreaded as in old times men dreaded the smallpox. A man can smile and be a villain; but it is not true, as has been published, that Mr. Winans "smiled agreeably" after he had recounted to the House the miraculous susceptibility with which his conscience had become so suddenly affected. Mr. Tweed was present, having come down from the Senate to observe the wonderful operation of an Erie official's conscience, and Mr. Tweed did smile as cheerfully as ever did Mephistopheles at the anguish of Gretchen. Mr. Tweed's conscience has long ago ceased its activity, and between the muscles of his face and the muscles of his heart there is no longer any connection. Men not hitherto considered scrupulous had refused proffers of $50,000 and proffers of $75,000 to undergo less loss of character than Mr. Winans has accepted. They preferred poverty and "indifferent" honesty to a fortune and the universal contempt, not only of all honest men, but even of all politicians of every stripe, down to the most contemptible parasite who eats, drinks, smokes, gambles, and debauches at the expense of the tax-payers of New York city. No one has legal evidence that Mr. Winans will return home worth more than the $6000 which he had accumulated when he came to Albany. Every one believes that a large sum of money left the treasury of the ring, and went to the credit of the member from Chautauqua. Few, very few men, even of such men as frequent this Capitol, would now exchange characters with Mr. Winans for any sum of money that Mr. Tweed could furnish.

It need not be said that the disappointment and sorrow of the Republicans are great. Political considerations are sunk in the feeling which now exists among them. Their hopes were high that their action would result in winning for their party the lasting gratitude of honest men throughout the Union. They saw—as the wandering Israelites saw the promised land—a political future in which the Empire State, with cleansed robes and radiant countenance, might once more challenge the admiration of the lovers of free government and invigorate the faith of the believers in humanity. The vision has passed, but the promise remains.

Winan's Moral Prison House.

The *Tribune* has also the following first-class editorial notice of Mr. Winans:—

It is probable that the darkest hour in the life of a woman is when she wakes on the morning after the loss of her honor, and feels how empty is the future and how pitiful is the price of her infamy. The past, with its possibilities of honest life, self-respect, and the esteem of others, is gone forever. Nothing is left but mere living on the wages of shame, which stick to the fingers and burn them like boiling pitch. A leper, when he first discovers the fatal whitening of his skin, is not more lonely. Into this moral prison-house Orange S. Winans entered on Saturday. He may try to brazen out his foul misfortune, but he cannot conceal from himself his sense of the permanent worthlessness of his life he has stained and polluted. In all the almshouses and penitentiaries of the State there exists to-day no creature so needing, but beyond, the pity of charitable hearts.

BEN. WADE.

His Common Sense in the San Domingo Business.

General Boynton, who went out with the San Domingo Commission, has written for the Cincinnati *Gazette* an account of the part played in the expedition by Ben Wade, one of the commissioners. He says:—So far as the official portion of the party was concerned, Mr. Wade was its brains and practical director. His associates were very able in their way. It was not an ability, however, that could work on hour after hour with steady purpose and definite plan, holding the work prescribed by the resolution solely in view, and bending every effort to perform it with the utmost promptness consistent with such thoroughness as was possible. His common sense in the matter soon caused him to be regarded by all on board the Tennessee as the one leading spirit of the commission.

From the first he measured the work under each head by the time he regarded as at his disposal, and tried to give a suitable portion to each branch of the inquiry. From first to last, those who had known Mr. Wade for many years in Washington were surprised at his vigor of mind as well as strength of body. He seemed younger and stronger, both mentally and physically, than when he vacated the Vice-President's chair in the Senate.

Mr. Wade, continues General Boynton, was the horror of all sticklers for stiff diplomatic forms. Where he was expected to stand on the right of some Dominican or Haytien dignitary, he was pretty certain to be found on the left, or even behind, if he could hear better or have a clearer idea of the proceedings. If it was hot he left his beaver at his room, and wore a straw hat and carried his yellow sun umbrella into the very presence of royalty itself. It was a very difficult matter to crowd him into a swallow-tailed coat even when some with him believed in the bottom of their hearts that without proper gloves, cravats, and coats the possibility of annexation would vanish into thin air. When the commission called in state upon Baez, Wade went up the "palace" in white canvas shoes. When the Tennessee beat to quarters, all its officers dressed in cocked hats, dress coats, epaulettes, and all the plumes and tinsel the regulations prescribed, and received Baez with the same salute to which the Queen of England or the President of the United States would be entitled, Mr. Wade dropped a book he was reading, and made haste to the gangway in his red easy slippers and easy coat, to welcome Baez as he came over the side. When calling formally on President Saget, of Hayti, he went up in straw hat, alpaca sack coat, and white canvas shoes, and talked to all the bedizened and lace-covered dignitaries of that great minstrel show, called a Government, as a plain man would talk to those of whom he had some definite things to ask—at which these minstrels affected to be shocked, and declared they had been insulted.

Throughout he was the plain, practical matter-of-fact man. His self-possession and hard common sense never deserted him. Those who had known him longest and admired him always, were most surprised at the vigor he displayed and the executive ability he proved himself in so large a degree to possess; though they had ever credited him with no small portion of either. Where daily and hourly contact served to dwarf others, he steadily grew in the respect and esteem of all. As to the duty he was sent to perform, it was honesty of purpose that marked his course rather than the partisan support of annexation that has been widely attributed to him. And when the whole work was over, and the report made, he, more than any other one man, is believed here to have decided the President to do what was so gracefully done to remove the whole matter from the list of questions which were distracting the party.

A TERRIFIC ORGAN.

Boston and Beecher Laid Low.

A London writer to the N. Y. *World* thus describes a prominent feature in the new Royal Albert Hall:—

The organ is of dimensions calculated to infuse despair into the bosom of Boston and to strike Mr. Beecher dumb with envy. It is 60 feet wide and 70 feet in height. It contains 9000 pipes, 125 stops, 32 couplers, and 5 claviers, and some among its pipes are the largest ever constructed. They are 40 feet in length, 2 feet in diameter, and are composed of an alloy of nine parts of tin with one part of lead. It has four manuals, extending from CC to C in altissimo, and one pedal from CCC to G. The pedal organ consists of 21 stops, the first manual clavier or choir organ, including the echo organ, comprising 20 stops, all the pipes in which are of metal. The second clavier, or great organ, contains 25 stops, only two of which have wooden pipes in the bass notes. The third clavier, or swell organ, comprises 25 stops, and these are all, with the exception of the basses of two stops, of metal. The fourth clavier, or solo organ, has 20 stops, making in all 111 stops; then there are 14 couplers and 32 combinations. The pipes range from 30 inches in diameter down to the size of the smallest straw, and from 40 feet in length down to 6 inches. The motive power for this wonderful instrument is obtained from two steam engines situated in the basement adjoining the bellows chamber. The engines were both specially designed for the purpose. The one is a vertical beam engine, of about 10-horse power, for supplying compressed or attenuated air, at a pressure of 1½ pounds per square inch above or below the pressure of the atmosphere for working the pneumatic valves. The other is a pair of 18-horse power horizontal, non-condensing engines, driving a three-throw crank shaft, to work the six pairs of bellows or "feeders." Three pairs each of these feeders supply the wind at a pressure of 6 oz. per square inch above and below the atmosphere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Period.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The second period of the April term began this morning, and a large venire of jurors was returned, it being proposed to try homicide cases next week. The entire morning was devoted to hearing applications for excuses from jury service.

The case in which Colonel John Taggart and Mr. Henry Taggart, of the *Sunday Times*, are charged with libel upon Robert Fox, which was to have been tried to-day, was continued until next Friday, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Cassidy, one of the counsel for the defendants.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rouge Revolt.

Great Slaughter on Both Sides.

Obstinate Conflict in Progress.

The Versailles Army Concentration.

The Shelling of Paris.

The American Legation Struck.

Barricades around the Tuileries

Preparations for German Interference.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, April 16—Noon.—Yesterday morning an attack was made on Fort Dauphine, which continued all day. The quarter of the Champs Elysees was very greatly damaged by shells, which are still falling thickly.

The American Legation.

The building occupied by the American legation was struck by the fragment of a shell on Saturday, but nevertheless Mr. Washburne continues to reside in the Avenue Josephine.

Barricades Have Been Ordered

to be erected immediately in the quarters of the Tuileries and Belleville, which will render Paris impregnable to the assaults of the Versaillists.

Losses of the Versaillists.

It is reckoned that during two days the Versaillists have lost 1000 killed and 1500 wounded.

All persons are now allowed to leave the city without a permit, except men between the ages of 19 and 40.

The Price of Provisions

is rising. All gates except those opposite the enemy are open all day.

M. Chandrey

the editor of the *Siecle*, has been arrested. The charge is unknown. Not even his wife is permitted to visit him.

There is a great outcry at the number of arrests, and no more will take place without a report to the Commune.

Firing in Various Directions.

PARIS, April 16, Sunday Night.—There has been firing in various directions all day. In the Champs Elysees a shell struck the Arch of Triumph. The Arch bears the marks of much damage. It has been struck by thirty-three shells. The Champs are full of people; the carriages and omnibuses are running, going nearly up to the Arch.

The stalls are open, and "Punch and Judy" shows exhibited. Crowds in holiday attire are moving to and fro. Groups are gathered around and are continually examining the lampposts that have been struck. The people pay little attention to

The Bombardment,

save when they hear the loudest report, or when they look to see if a shell is falling. There is no interest manifested in the elections.

The Demand for the Surrender of Paris.

General Cluseret says the demand of M. Thiers for the surrender of Paris within twenty-four hours is nonsense. "It is very well for men accustomed to capitulate, but our soldiers will let gunpowder bear back our reply."

Minister Washburne's Family.

The family of Minister Washburne have left Paris.

It is anticipated that all the railway lines will be cut to-morrow, and a state of siege declared.

There are provisions enough in Paris for only three weeks.

The English Crops.

LONDON, April 17—11·30 A. M.—The weather is wet and favorable to the growing crops.

Prussian Movements.

LONDON, April 17.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Versailles says the Prussian trenches on the terrace at Meudon are now occupied by Government troops, and sixteen guns pointing towards Forts d'Issy and Vanvres have been placed in position there. MacMahon succeeded in surrounding the insurgent troops at Asnieres with a strong force from the Versailles army.

The Cannonading on Sunday

was less continuous than for several days. The Prussians are massing large reinforcements to their troops in the vicinity of Paris.

The Elections

to fill vacancies in the Communal Council attract little attention. A large portion of the voters abstained from the franchise.

The *Daily News'* special from Paris says a number of

Manufacturers were Arrested,

by order of the Commune, for keeping workshops open, and thereby preventing Nationals in their employ from joining the army.

Near Saint Ouen-Sunsine

The Germans have Occupied

two kilometres south of St. Denis and seven kilometres from Paris. It is believed Blanqui now controls all affairs of the Commune.

A despatch from Versailles says the Government gives Paris twenty-four hours to surrender, and the family of the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, have left Paris.

M. Thiers Issued a Circular

on the evening of the 16th, as follows:—

The insurgents are emptying their houses and selling the furniture. The Government continues to temporize for the purpose of collecting a suitable force, and also to allow the Parisians time to reflect. The insurgents say we shoot prisoners, and intend the overthrow of the republic and the suppression of subsidies of the National Guards. These statements are false.

There was some cannonading to-day, but it was without result. Otherwise military affairs were quiet, and nothing of interest occurred.

The correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says:—

"The End Approaches."

The affair at Asnieres was disastrous to the Communists, whose lines were filled with their dead. The Versailles forces are within one kilometer of Pertides Ternes.

A despatch from Versailles says:—

The Trials of the Communist Leaders

are proceeding. Cremieux's wife has sent a petition to Thiers asking the pardon of her husband.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾@93⅞; American securities firm; U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92¾; ten-forties, 89¼.

LONDON, April 17.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7¾@7⅞d.; Orleans, 7⅞d.@7¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 1000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 17—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾. American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—1·30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 54s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A caucus meeting of Republican Senators was held at 11 o'clock this morning to consider Senator Robertson's proposition, that the order of business be so amended as to permit action to be taken this session upon the House General Amnesty bill.

The discussion, which was conducted under the five-minute rule, was opened by Mr. Robertson in advocacy of the propriety, justice, and expediency of enacting a law for general amnesty at as early a day as possible. Senators Sawyer, Sherman, Lewis, Buckingham, Logan, and Wilson also supported the proposition for immediate and favorable action on the subject. Senators Chandler, Morton, Scott, and Edmunds opposed the movement for general amnesty at this time, arguing that it was inexpedient, unwise, and uncalled for.

Finally, after a session of nearly an hour, on motion of Mr. Rice the proposition of Mr. Robertson was laid on the table by a vote of twenty against sixteen, thus defeating the measure this session.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 17—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer continued to fall on the Pacific coast on Monday, with threatening weather and southeast winds. The pressure has diminished on the Western Plains, with fresh northeasterly winds and threatening weather on Lakes Superior and Michigan. The highest barometer is on Lake Huron, producing northwesterly winds on Lake Ontario. The storm which prevailed on Sunday morning on the South Atlantic coast passed rapidly to the northeast and is now followed by high pressure and clear weather south and west of Virginia. The temperature has risen during the night in Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Probabilities.—It is probable cloudy weather, with incessant winds, will continue on the upper lakes; cloudy and threatening weather in Missouri and Arkansas, pleasant weather on the Gulf and Atlantic coast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Conflagration in Vermont.

BOSTON, April 17.—The mills and other buildings of the West Castleton (Vermont) Slate and Railroad Company were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The mills were operated for sawing and marbleizing slate for mantels, billiard tables, etc. A large assortment of manufactured goods and machinery was burned. Loss $150,000; insured for about $54,000.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Stocks active. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113⅛; do. 1864, do., 113⅛; do. 1865, do. 113⅛; do. 1865, new, 112⅛; do. 1867, 112⅛; do. 1868, 112⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅜; Erie, 20⅛; Reading, 108⅛; Adams Express, 77¼; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 105⅜; Illinois Central, 134¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 58⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm and receipts light. Corn firmer; white Southern, 78@80c.; yellow Southern, 76@77c.; mixed Western, 73@75c. Oats—more doing at 65@67c. Mess Pork quiet at $20·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8½c.; rib sides, 10½c.; clear rib, 10c.; hams, 17@17½c. Lard quiet at 12½c. Whisky—small sales at 91½c.

OBITUARY.

General Ebenezer Dumont.

A despatch from Indianapolis announces the death in that city yesterday of General Ebenezer Dumont, who figured quite conspicuously in the earlier stages of the war for the Union. General Dumont was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, on November 23, 1814; and, after attending the University at Bloomington, studied law and was admitted to the bar. After serving in the State Legislature and as Treasurer of his county, he acquired considerable distinction in the Mexican war, in which he served as a lieutenant-colonel, participating in several battles. Subsequently he again served in the State Legislature, and for nine years was President of the State Bank of Indiana. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed colonel of the 7th Indiana Volunteers, and soon after took part in the battle of Philippi, in West Virginia. At the battle of Murfreesboro' he commanded a brigade, and after the battle was assigned to the command of the troops at Nashville, from which place he led an expedition against John Morgan, capturing nearly the whole of the Rebel command. While still in the field, he was, in 1862, elected a Representative in Congress from Indiana, being re-elected in 1864. He was recently appointed by the President to the Governorship of Idaho Territory, but had not assumed the duties of his new position at the time of his death.

HORRIBLE INFATUATION.

The Result of Spiritualism—A Believer Starves Himself to Death.

D. G. Tuttle, of Warren, Illinois, died last Thursday of starvation. We clip the following account of the affair from the Warren *Sentinel*:—For twenty-five days, ending last Thursday morning, Mr. Tuttle had existed without food or nourishment, taking only a few ounces of wine and water. Tuttle was a strong believer in spiritualism, and claimed that the spirits had told him that he must fast for forty days.

The day before he died we visited him at the residence of his mother, in this place. Going in, we found him alone, in a small room, without furniture, lying on a bed with a quilt thrown over him. On entering the room, he told us to go out. "If you want to talk to me," said he, "go round to the north end of the house, and talk through the window. You make the air too close—too close." To gratify him we proceeded to the window. "Do you suffer any pain, or are you troubled, Mr. Tuttle?" "No, I am perfectly easy. My strength is almost gone now." "What do you think is to become of you?" "I am going to sleep now pretty soon, when the spirit will depart. After six days it will return, and I will rise up, and we will all be brothers."

Lying there on the bed, he presented a horrible appearance. All his flesh had been consumed by the vital organs to sustain life, and the skin clung tight to the bones. The Sunday before he died he was immersed in Spafford Branch, he believing that it was necessary to cleanse his spirit, and he also had some of his teeth pulled out to carry on the cleansing process.

On Wednesday last the authorities called in, who endeavored to persuade him to eat, and succeeded in getting him to take a little beef tea; but the remedy came too late. He was past redemption, and gradually sunk into the "trance" from which there was no awakening. Let us hope that our Heavenly Father will be more kind to him than he was to himself.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, April 17, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market continues to grow in activity and ease, which is rather an unusual feature, and due to the fact that the supply of capital is increasing faster than the demand. Call loans are in good demand, the business at the Stock Board continuing very lively and prices inflated. Rates are easy, however, ranging from 5 to 6 per cent., according to collaterals. Good business paper is in demand, and very favorable terms are offered for choice names of four to six months' paper, but the offerings are only moderate.

The gold market continues quiet, and the premium nearly steady at 110⅜, the only variation being 110⅝.

The Government bond list continues to attract attention from investors, and we again advance our quotations from ⅛@⅜ on the entire series. The new bonds are particularly strong.

The stock market continues active, and prices show no tendency to yield. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, first series, at 104½, and City 6s, new bonds, at 102.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and sold in a limited way at 54⅜@54½; Pennsylvania was in request, but no sales were reported. We quote at 64⅞@65. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 61@61⅛; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50⅛@50⅝, the latter b. o.; Elmira preferred at 40⅛; Northern Central at 42@42¼, b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 118@119; and Minehill at 53⅛.

In canal shares there was a good business done, especially in Schuylkill at 9⅛; do. preferred stock at 18½@18⅝; and Lehigh at 36⅛@36⅜, b. o.

The rest of the stock list was in good request, but the only feature was an active movement in Hestonville Railroad, which sold at 22¼@22¾ b. o.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Waldboro, Maine,	National....	$20,000
Philadelphia, Pa., Girard	"	320,000
Marlboro, Mass., First	"	46,000
Yarmouth, " "	"	380,000
Nashua, N. H., Indian Head	"	25,000
Total subscriptions..................		$59,760,400

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to $56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First. Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States five-twenties at once, in the registered coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Camblos & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Bro.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailer & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend Whelen & Co.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$800	City 6s, New.	102
$3000	C & A m 6s,'89	96½
$12000	Sch N 6s, '82.	77
$1000	Pa & N Y C 7s	95¾
3 sh	West Bank..	68
253 sh	Leh V R....	61
33	do.........	61⅛
155	do.........	61½
100	do.... s30.	61½
74 sh	Reading R...	54⅜
100	do.....b15.	54⅜
500	do.........	54⅜
200	do.........	54⅜
20 sh	Minehill R...	53⅛
10 sh	C & A R..b5.	118⅜
100 sh	Elmira Pf.2d.	40⅛
400 sh	N Cent.b30.	42
100	do ....b30.	42½
200	do..........	42¼
445 sh	O C & A R..	50⅛
150	do..........	50⅛
200	do.....b60.	50½
100	do.....b60.	50⅝
100 sh	Sch N P..b5.	18½
100	do ....b60.	18⅝
100	do.....b5.	18½
600 sh	Sch Nav.b5.	9⅛
100 sh	Leh Nav..b5.	36⅛
200	do..........	36⅜
100 sh	Hestonv'e.b60	22¼
200	do..........	22¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, new, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1867, do. 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, 112⅜@112⅞; 10-40s, 109@109⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅝@115⅞; Gold, 110⅜@110⅝; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 85½@86; Central Pacific Railroad, 96⅞@97⅛; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 77½@78.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; do. July, 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40s, 109@109⅛. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅝@115⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	............110⅜	12·55 P. M.	............110⅜
11·00 "	............110⅜	12·56 "	............110⅜
11·10 "	............110⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 17.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quoted No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Also, 850 bark Quaker City Mills on p. t. Rye Flour sells at $5·50@5·75.

The Wheat market in devoid of spirit. Sales of Indiana red at $1·65, a choice lot at $1·70; Ohio do. at $1·64@1·65; amber at $1·70@1·75, and white at $1·75@1·85. Rye is nominal. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of yellow at 78c. and Western mixed at 72@73c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania, Western and Southern at 68@69c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at 92@92½c. 25 barrels Pennsylvania wood-bound sold at 91c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 17.—The market for Beef Cattle was again dull to-day, but prices were without quotable change. For the better descriptions there was some demand, but inferior grades were neglected and entirely nominal in value. We quote choice at 8¾@9c., fair to good at 7@8c., and common at 4@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts 2023 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
77 Owen Smith, Pennsylvania, 6¾@8¼.
10 A. Christy, Ohio, fed by L. Steeley, 8@9.
20 Blum & Co., Western, 7@9.
98 R. Maynes, Western, 6¼@7¾.
50 Jas. Christy, Western, 7@8.
45 John McArdle, Western, 7½@8¼.
45 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@8.
85 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7@8.
20 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¾@8.
100 Jas. McFillen, Western, 7@8¼.
40 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@8½.
211 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 5½@8.
29 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co. 6½@7¾.
69 D. Smyth & Bro., Lancaster co., 7@8.
100 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 6½@8.
52 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6½@8.
74 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@8.
57 L. Frank, Western and Pennsylvania, 7@8.
35 H. Chain, Western and Pennsylvania, 6½@7¾.
75 Gus. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 7@8.
21 H. Frank, Pennsylvania, 7@8.
40 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., 6@7.
91 Hope & Levi, Lancaster co., 6½@8¼.
24 S. Frank, Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
46 Isaac Frank, Lancaster co., 5½@7¾.
13 C. Welker, Virginia, 5½@6½.
40 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 6½@7¼.
17 James Aull, Western, 5@6.
14 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 4½@5½.
50 James Clemson, Lancaster county, 6½@8½.
31 Thomas Duffy, Pennsylvania, 7@7½.
56 E. & L. Chandler, Pennsylvania, 6½@8.
97 James S. Kirk, Va. and Lancaster co., 7@8.

Cows and Calves were rather dull of sale at last week's figures. We quote Springers at $40 and Cows and Calves at $70. Receipts, 200 head.

Sheep attracted more attention, but without improvement in prices. We quote woolled at 7@8c., and clipped at 5@6½c. Receipts, 14,000 head.

Hogs were dull at a decline. Sales of slop-fed at $7@7·50 and corn-fed at $8@9 per 100 pounds net. Receipts, 3000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...............APRIL 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........56 | 11 A. M.......56 | 2 P. M.......60

SUN RISES...........	5·19	MOON SETS...........	4·42
SUN SETS............	6·40	HIGH WATER.........	0·20

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Arrived, ships Adept and Argo, from Mobile, and Algonquin, from New York; barks Acapulco, from New York; Beltiste, from Charleston; Brave, from Galveston; Georgiana, fm Baltimore; and John Geddie, from New Orleans; brig Henrietta, from Galveston; ships John Parker and Leonidas, from New Orleans; barks Lorenzo and Maria, from Baltimore; Metz, Parana, and Punjaub, from New Orleans; ship Neptune, and steamers The Queen and City of Washington, fm New York; barks Unicorn, from Galveston; Catharine Scoat, from New Orleans; ships Island Home, from Charleston; West Derby, from Mobile; Priscilla and Hudson, from New Orleans; and bark Midas, from Charleston.

LONDON, April 17.—The steamships Colorado and Holland arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived, steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Sea Gull, Svensen, Hamburg, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr J. F. Carver, Norwood, Belfast, Me., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Crown Point, Dickson, Baracoa, Knight & Sons.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; Chesapeake, Merrihew; G. B. Hutchings, Harmer; and Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—George Baxter, J. L. Buress, Henry Simmons, E. P. Parsons, Dr. J. N. Walker, Samuel J. Segar.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 38 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr James Truman, Gibbs, from New Haven, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. L. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Haddam, Conn., with stone to captain.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from New Haven.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, sailed from New York 8 A. M. 16th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 15.—15 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Ann McCaffrey, with cement, for Camden.

A. B. Cornell, with iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 15.—The following barges left in tow this 9 A. M., with steamers Wyoming and Hudson, eastward:—

P. Tanney, Rescue, Lyons, C. A. Silliman, C. H. Gage, Sarah Hummell, George Taber, H. Campbell, Cascadella, Hamlet, Fayette, Clinton, Kate Stewart, Confidential, W. McFadden, W. S. Skinner, W. S. Burton, and New Era, all with coal for New York.

The following are ready for tow this evening:—

F. E. Greenman, R. P. Bordwell, J. W. Andrews, Honesty, D. R. Graves Colonel Ames, M. McCaffrey, Dauntless, and Mary Ellener, all with coal, for New York.

Hi Reed, with coal, for Philadelphia.

Hope, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 17.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

U. S. Grant and R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betz.

G. D. Tinsman, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"LA COMMUNE."

From the N. Y. Nation.

To understand rightly what is passing in Paris at the present moment, and what the insurgents mean by "the Commune," and why they want "the Commune," and what significance there is in this rising against the National Government, we have to go back to 1848. Prior to that year, the Socialists were only a comparatively small sect, and propagated their doctrines by means of secret societies. The revolution of 1830 was a political revolution purely, but it was probably the last purely political revolution that Paris was ever to see. The Government of Louis Philippe was overthrown also by a kind of surprise on a political issue; but the minute the ground was cleared, the Socialists rushed in to occupy it, and obtained a strong representation in the Provisional Government, and really had made it subservient to their designs before the bourgeoisie had recovered from their stupefaction. Indeed, we find in its earliest acts the very ideas which the Communists of 1871 are fighting for.

One of the decrees issued the day after its instalment ordered the raising of a large popular national guard, to be paid a franc and a half a day, and clothed by the Government; another, the next day, ordered all articles pledged in pawnshops to be restored to the owners at the public expense; another made the Tuileries an "asylum for invalid workingmen;" another formally guaranteed employment to all citizens, and "restored to the ouvriers to whom it belonged" the million of florins just falling due on the Civil List. The issue of these proclamations was forced on the Provisional Government by the state of things in Paris.

The streets were still full of barricades; the ouvriers were armed, and, as now, refused to abandon the barricades and go home until they had been fully assured that the Government was not going to "betray" them. Even the presence of Louis Blanc and of Albert, "the Ouvrier," as he called himself in the Government, was not sufficient to reassure them; so that the sane members of the Government were really obliged to let Louis Blanc and Albert have their way, in order to gain time, and the programme of these latter gentlemen was as yet only half revealed. To them the Republic meant what Louis Blanc called "the organization of labor," that is, the establishment of Government workshops for all branches of industry, in which all persons who chose could find employment, and would receive equal rates of pay; the establishment of Government banks, at which all citizens could get their bills discounted; and, in fact, the complete destruction of the present relation of capitalist and laborer, this being in Socialist parlance the "exploitation of man by man." The Provisional Government was actually compelled to recognize the soundness of all these principles by public proclamation, but, to escape or postpone the consequences of its concessions, it appointed a "Government Labor Commission," put Louis Blanc and Albert at the head of it, and sent it over to the Luxembourg Palace to hold its sittings; and to this flowed the enormous processions of workmen, or "manifestations," as the French called them, to which the laboring class gave itself wholly up in those days, thus giving the other members at the Hotel de Ville time to attend to the more serious and pressing affairs of the nation. The discussions at the Luxembourg Palace probably surpassed in folly and absurdity anything in which civilized human beings ever engaged; and one would read the reports of them now with amazement and even incredulity if the talk of the Communists at the present day did not so closely resemble them.

But now was first revealed that dislike of the Paris population, and indeed of the republican party, to allow the country districts to have any control over the capital, which is one of the most striking and important phenomena in French politics, and which has proved the proximate cause of the present disasters, and found such strong and unfortunate expression in Gambetta's policy during the late war. The majority of the Provisional Government were naturally very anxious to summon a National Assembly as soon as possible to relieve them of the responsibility they had assumed after the revolution. But the Socialists were fiercely opposed to anything of the kind. They knew that the majority of a legislature elected by the country at large would put a speedy end to their attempts to reorganize society, and it was with extreme difficulty that the elections were at last ordered. They wanted the "Commune"—that is, the government not of Paris only, but of the whole of France, by a body elected by a majority of the Paris voters; and they excused this desire to impose the will of the minority on the majority by a metaphysical process, which is peculiar to the French school of politicians, and without careful attention to which nobody can thoroughly understand French politics. We mean the process of abstraction, by which an ideal, or collection of attributes, is made to take the place and play the part of concrete objects in political reasoning. We pointed out how, in this way, "the people" and "the republic" had come to be treated as something quite different from, more excellent and strong and wise and fruitful than, the actual population of France, or the system of administration set up by it; just as woman is in this country, in like manner, coming to be used by certain agitators as the name of a *force* of extraordinary power and virtue, rather than a general term descriptive of persons of the female sex, such as we all know them and see them. So, also, "Paris" has assumed in the eyes of Parisians, and particularly the Communists, the position of an ideal being of superior might and wisdom, and entitled to rule by virtue of this superior might and wisdom, and by no means a collection of houses, inhabited by a large body of ordinary men and women. This curious fancy found frequent expression during the late war in the defiances hurled at the Germans. Victor Hugo predicted, just as the siege was beginning, and doubtless expressed the sentiment of hundreds of thousands, that the enemy would, in some mysterious manner, be blasted when he arrived before the walls. "Paris," he said, "awaits you, the thunder in her hand." All through the siege this strange faith remained strong as ever among the Socialists. The defeats and the prolongation of the blockade were due to "treason." So was the entrance of the Prussians. The city could not be taken by fair means. "The eye of Europe" somehow could not be bunged up by barbarian hands.

Now, here we have a complete justification of the plan of having France ruled by "the Commune." Paris ought to govern the country—the 500,000 to govern the seven millions, because she is "Paris." The coming together of deputies from the provinces to take charge of the Government was, therefore, an outrage and a folly. The notion was only beginning to take possession of the popular mind in 1848; the events of the last twenty years have helped to spread and strengthen it, and we saw in Gambetta's persistence in carrying on the war, in virtue of authority derived from a Parisian mob, and refusing to take the sense of the country at large, a striking illustration of the strong hold it had taken even of the minds of educated men of the radical school.

When the Assembly met, in 1848, it found the Government workshops in full activity, and the whole working population of Paris asserting "the right to labor." The Government had 6000 men in its employ on the 15th of March; by the end of the month, 30,000; and by the end of April, 100,000, and the numbers were increasing with frightful rapidity. The private factories were all deserted; swarms of lazy and idle men began to pour in from the country districts. Even the co-operative associations stopped their own work and went off to live at Government expense; and large numbers of students, artists, and writers followed their example. All that anybody had to do to get enrolled was to give his name and calling and address. At first there was some attempt made to find them something to do. Parties were even detailed to plant "trees of liberty;" but of course it became impossible to find work, and all pretence of finding it was abandoned, and the huge and motley host was actually divided into "squads" and "brigades," under leaders, and marched up to draw its pay, over which there were continual fights. When the Assembly met, it found nearly two hundred thousand men living in idleness on the public, the treasury empty, business totally suspended, and society on the verge of dissolution. It speedily stopped the influx into Paris, abolished the Luxembourg Commission, ordered the workingmen to prepare to go to the country to work there, and directed all idle men between seventeen and twenty-five to enter the army or go about their business. The Reds at once rose in arms, and fought the three bloody days of June. The Assembly had taken the place of "the Commune," put an end to the great efforts to abolish "hereditary poverty," and, in short, had "betrayed the Democratic Republic;" and the Assembly, of course, represented the ignorant, brutal, degraded provinces. The Empire again, which overthrew the Assembly, and reigned in its stead, was also the product of the provincial vote, and, in keeping down Socialism, was carrying out the will of the peasants.

Now, if we bear in mind that the ideas about property, and government, and labor, and capital, which found expression in the Socialist experiment in 1848 have been gaining ground pretty steadily under cover of the ignorance and silence and repression which the empire created and maintained, and that side by side with them has been growing the worship of the goddess, "Paris," the centre of enlightenment, and the fountain of progress, under the influence of the continued increase of population and luxury wrought by the Imperial *regime*, we shall be able to understand the frame of mind in which the vast body of ouvriers, whom the downfall of the empire had thrown out of employment, and whom the loafing during the siege with arms in their hands and high pay had utterly demoralized, witnessed the appearance of another Conservative Assembly at Versailles. To their leaders it meant the disappointment of the fierce hopes of years; and to the men, a return to the old round of toil; and to both, the subjection of Paris once more to the degrading yoke of the "rurals," as they call the country people.

This term "rurals" is, in the mouth of a city Frenchman of any class, an expression of the bitterest contempt, and the mention of it brings in one other phenomenon of French politics which has had much to do with bringing about the revolt against the Assembly. The town population despises and dislikes the country population, and will not be governed by it if it can help it. This feeling is found in all of the great towns, but, of course, is stronger in Paris than elsewhere. Its origin is partly historical. It was one of the marked characteristics of the ancient *regime*, and at that time found a show of justification in the brutality and degradation of peasant life, and would probably have to some extent survived the transformation of the peasant's condition effected by the Revolution, even if there had been no very marked difference between the two classes in our day. But the difference in character between the Frenchman of the city and the Frenchman of the country is now one of the most striking features of French society, and it is made all the more striking by the fact that it shows itself very soon in the ouvrier who has come in from the farm after having reached manhood, almost as markedly as in the native Parisian. It would take more space than we have at our disposal to describe it fully, but it may be summed up by saying that the peasant is cautious, timid, grave, unenterprising, suspicious, frugal, laborious, conservative, religious, full of reverence for property and family, and all established institutions; while his brother in the city is rash, gay, excitable, adventurous, pleasure-loving, extravagant, without faith in God or confidence in man or woman, full of contempt for marriage, very licentious, a hater of law and of property, and of all sorts of restraint and discipline, and having impatience of labor and passion for equality as his most powerful springs of action; gullible, fickle, capable of acts of the loftiest generosity and of the vilest cruelty within the same half-hour, and swept like the chaff before the wind by every gust of feeling that runs through the incoherent mass to which he belongs. One of the Socialist members of the Constituent Assembly, in 1848, well described the mental and moral condition of the town population when he said, "The days of obedience are past; men feel themselves to be on an equality, and desire freedom. This is now the condition of their minds: they no longer believe, and they wish to enjoy." This provoked from La Rochejacquelein, a Legitimist deputy, the biting retort, "That's the condition of the beasts, too."

CHURCH DOCTRINE AND HONESTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The March term of the Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia has been occupied by the case of George H. Stuart vs. The Reformed Presbyterian Church, a case to which the attention of the whole country has been drawn; not so much because of the value of the property involved as from the desire to see with what integrity to its high Christian principles a religious body deports itself when it enters, a greedy claimant, into a civil court. The facts of the case are doubtless familiar to all our readers.

George H. Stuart largely contributed to build and sustain the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. A few years ago the General Synod of that church excluded him from office and then from membership, on account of his having sung "uninspired hymns" and communed with other denominations of Christians. The clergyman and a majority of the congregation sustained Mr. Stuart, and consequently were also excluded, in 1868, from connection with the general body. In 1869 the synod began to cast covetous eyes on the church edifice and valuable property attached thereto, and to regret that they had left it in the hands of the men who were its original owners. They therefore entered suit for it in the name of the small minority who had left the congregation in consequence of their faith that the Supper of our Lord and the benefits of His Passion which they enjoyed were designed exclusively for Reformed Presbyterians, and that the God of the Universe could be acceptably worshipped by no language, or tongue, or people other than those able and willing to sing a certain rhyming version of David's Psalms. Whether the stanchness of their faith in these two points of doctrine entitled them to rob Mr. Stuart and his friends of the church they had built was the issue brought before a civil court for settlement. Judge Williams' charge, which was an exceedingly able one, bore heavily against the want of moral or even legal justice in the entire action of the Ecclesiastical Court. The jury, however, were discharged without agreeing, and the property remains in the hands of Mr. Stuart and his friends.

The common sense of the country, however, will find no such difficulty in arriving at a verdict on the matter. Whether a man sees fit to worship his Creator on his knees or standing, by feasting or flagellation, by singing hymns or in silence and contrition of soul, his mouth in the dust, is at the most one of the lesser matters of the law. But there are requirements in which all mankind recognize a divine origin; justice, truth, the high honor, the infinite love to our brother man which Christ taught. Whether the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians choose to sing hymns or psalms is a question which the world treats with the indifference it deserves; but when they rush before the public to violate the plain principles of justice and every-day honesty for the sake of greedy acquisition, all good men must regret that they have so far forgotten or failed to comprehend the teachings of their Master.

CONTESTED WILLS—THE JUMEL ESTATE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There are names not born to die." There are but few names, however, that have yet come within the application of the words quoted above. Singularly enough, it is not in the lifetime of any one that such immortality of name is predicted or even dreamed of. No one in the lifetime of the ancient lady of Washington Heights—Madame Jumel—or during her long years of isolation from the active world around her, would have ever supposed that, after she had passed away to the silent tomb, her name, so long forgotten, would become as famous as that of Anneke Jans, which has long passed into history. That the name of Madame Jumel is one of those "not born to die" is, in fact, becoming more and more apparent—at all events as far as suits and actions, and proceedings in courts before judges, lawyers, and juries, testimony of witnesses, oral and *bene esse*, and records of pedigree can make it.

The accumulation of money during life must certainly be one of those evils which men do which live after them; for we see it exemplified every day. The greater the amount of the accumulation the greater the evil and temptation the deceased bequeath to those whom they leave behind. The courts of this city and of the country at large are full of suits and litigations instigated by disappointments, by envy and heartburnings among the living, who clamor and wrangle over the moneys and properties left by deceased persons. Like carrion birds, relations never perhaps heard of, or whose consanguinity with the deceased had been long tacitly or mutually forgotten or ignored, and who perhaps when known to each other lived in enmity, assemble from all quarters of the compass when they ascertain that wealth and lands, the fruit of successful toil and industry, have been left behind. Then commences the unnatural conflict over the dead man's bones. From that moment nothing in the life or antecedents of the deceased is sacred. Truly, indeed, saith the poet, "The evil that men do lives after them." Respect alike for the dead and living is cast aside like a garment. The latter are content to take shame and disgrace as part of the portion they thirst after. No act of the deceased, in his youth, in his manhood or in his old age, has the charity of silence thrown around it, however calculated such may be to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of the survivors. All is exposed with a rancor and hate which envy in the good fortune of a rival engenders in small minds, and the Recording Angel himself would probably find some act upon which he "had dropped a tear and blotted it out forever" made as red as scarlet before an earthly tribunal.

It were needless here to enumerate even a few of the many contested will cases that have been lately tried, while others are coming up every day before the Courts, presenting the spectacle not only of distant relatives, but of mother and daughter, brother and sister, wife and children engaged in unnatural conflict over wills and testaments.

The great Madame Jumel will case, after years of contest in the various Courts, is again revived. At present there are two distinct and separately contested claims against the Jumel estate. One cause, opened on Friday last in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, is prosecuted by one Champlain Bowen, a non-resident of the State, who claims to be one of the grand nephews of the late Madame Jumel. A like case, pending in the Supreme Court, is prosecuted by one George Washington Bowen, no relative whatever of the other claimants of the same name, who claims to be the illegitimate son of Madame Jumel, and who is now seventy-seven years of age.

The question involved as to the claimants is one entirely of pedigree, requiring a vast amount of testimony to be submitted, but which has been principally taken by commission in different parts of the country, as well as a great amount of random swearing to make the genealogical tree complete. The Madame Jumel will case must certainly rank among the *causes celebres* of our civil courts.

PROFESSOR BEECHER.

From the N. Y. World.

The orthodoxy of Yale has lately been brought into serious and repeated question. It has not, to be sure, gone the loose lengths of Harvard. The theology of Harvard is to the ordinary eye indistinguishable from the inculcations of the neighboring apostles of "free religion." But Yale has hitherto made at least a pretense of cleaving to the Calvinism which gave her birth. Although transactions which have occurred in the scientific school which modern munificence has adjoined to the scholastic foundation would doubtless have made the grim divines to whom that foundation was due to stare and gasp, the department of divinity has thus far been kept comparatively free from the loose and liberal ways of thinking which pervade alike the college and the caucus of our epoch.

Under these circumstances we are grieved to record that Yale, moved thereto, as appears, by the sordid prospect of endowments, has consented to call the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher to the incumbency of a theological lectureship. The students of that department of learning will soon be at his mercy. The same eloquence which has hitherto been employed in berating the tricks of trade in Wall street and the social sins of Brooklyn will now be expended in the exposition of Paley and the reconstruction of Butler. The students who may sit at the feet of Beecher in New Haven will soon be reduced to the same painful incertitude which afflicts the parishioners who crowd to catch the droppings of Mr. Beecher in Brooklyn as to what the real doctrines of Mr. Beecher are. One thing is clear. It is not given to mortals to know what Mr. Beecher believes.

But we are vouchsafed the knowledge of what he disbelieves. One, of the things of which he persistently denies the existence is a place of eternal torment. What home is without a mother that is a theology without a hell. With Tophet daily held before their shrinking eyes the undergraduates of Yale have been known to wrench from their sockets the gate-posts of peaceable citizens and to seal the doors of obnoxious tutors. With an official assurance of the non-existence of that final restraint upon juvenile depravity it is absolutely painful to imagine the excesses into which they will precipitate themselves. The student of divinity is not commonly a riotous nor even a convivial personage. On the contrary, he is a meek youth, who teaches innocuous arts in female seminaries during vacation and addicts himself to a vegetable diet during term time. But with the precept and the example of a Beecher before his eyes he will infallibly discard the choker and the pallor which have hitherto been the main marks of his vocation, and become young and lusty as an eagle. From the ballast he will become the sail of the academic craft, and under the guise of piety lead his carnal colleagues into desperate adventures and strike into dumb horror the quiet burghers of the town. Parents and guardians will decline to send the hopes of their houses to an institution where divinity is inculcated by a divine who describes the respectable St. Paul as a "blear-eyed Jew." The faculty which has weakly consented to the introduction into their body of a pedagogue so frisky as Mr. Beecher will turn out to be, will carry their gray hairs with sorrow either to the grave or to remote rural parsonages where, in interminable clauses, they may discuss the sin of Esau in peace. Mr. Beecher will be left as a solitary professorial owl in the collegiate desert to preach the duty of friskiness and "the uses of mirth." Young men of a sporting turn will assiduously attend him and put his precepts into practice.

Iron-jointed, supple-sinewed, they shall dive and they shall run,
Catch the wild goat by the hair and hurl their lances in the sun.
Whistle back the parrot's call and leap the rainbow of the brooks;—
Not with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books.

With the advent of this fierce and warlike race the peaceful population will gird their loins and flee, until the price of real estate in New Haven becomes a remote tradition of the past, and where the college green now stands will be a vast silence, broken only by the cry of the wild divinity student and the louder whoop of the theological lecturer.

This is a dreadful picture to contemplate. But the only way to prevent its realization is for the authorities of Yale to reconsider their rash decision, and indignantly to refuse permission to Mr. Beecher to break in upon their drowsy solitude with lectures on theology.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
Secretary.
4 11 17t

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
Secretary.
4 10 3w

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN WIEST,
Secretary.
4 10 10t*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf†

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No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.
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☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17†

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

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COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
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City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

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The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 18, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, April 21.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, April 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, May 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

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No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

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Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Orianna and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Orianna street, from Dauphin street to Huntingdon street, no cost for intersections; Bodine street, from Diamond street to Dauphin street, cost of intersection not to exceed fifty-one dollars; "B" street, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street, cost of intersection not to exceed sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Albert street, from Emerald street to Jasper street, no cost for intersection; Tulip street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street, no cost for intersections; Twenty-first street, from Columbia avenue to Susquehanna avenue, cost of intersections not to exceed three thousand, three hundred and sixty-six dollars; Adams street, from Gaul street to Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward, no costs for intersections, for the paving thereof, the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property-owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Relative to Repaving Water Street and Delaware Avenue.

Whereas, The Chief Commissioner of Highways does not consider himself authorized to allow the Directors of City Trusts to repave certain streets in accordance with the will of Stephen Girard; and

Whereas, The Board of Directors of City Trusts have declared their willingness to repair or pave, with an improved pavement, Water street and Delaware avenue, between Vine and South streets, and to repair the paving of the intervening alleys, as far as funds will allow; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That leave be granted the Board of Directors of City Trusts to repair or repave Water street and Delaware avenue, between Vine and South streets, with an improved pavement, and to repair the paving in the intervening alleys: Provided, the work be done in accordance with city lines, and at no expense to the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 17 1t

RESOLUTION

of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Whereas, The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad Company are now laying a double track on Broad street, south of Washington avenue;

And whereas, The citizens of that section of the city have made complaint of the action on the part of the said railroad company; now therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to institute legal proceedings against the said Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad Company's officers, to prevent them from laying the railroad tracks on Broad street, without delay.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Mayor and City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia and the City Solicitor each, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, be and they are hereby requested and authorized, by all lawful means, to prevent the laying of railway tracks upon any part of Broad street.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 17 1t

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS,
Secretary.
2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

A SERMON

Delivered by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL. D., in St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, April 16, 1871.

"Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it, thou madest room for it, and when it had taken root it filled the land."—Ps. 80, verses 8 and 9.

I propose this evening to present you with a brief sketch of the first church which ever held services for the worship of Jesus Christ, our Lord, in America. In doing so it will be necessary to refer to many points I should willingly enlarge upon, as full of instruction, example, and warning, but which I shall be obliged to pass with scanty notice and often the barest mention.

It is commonly supposed (by New Englanders) that the 22d of December, 1620, which is now yearly commemorated as "Forefathers' Day," was the day on which Protestant Christianity first reached the shores of North America. And the general admiration of the Pilgrims who then landed on Plymouth Rock has obscured the fact of the earlier introduction into this then pagan land of a pure and primitive Christian worship. On the 13th of May, 1607, two years before Canada was settled by the French, seven years before the founding of New York by the Dutch, and thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims, five hundred colonists disembarked at Jamestown, in Virginia, which was the very first permanent settlement of the English race on these shores. The Rev. Robert Hunt accompanied these colonists—a man of rare virtues and eminent services. He and those he came with were devoted members of the Episcopal Church of England. One clause of the charter discloses the character of this expedition and an avowed object of the undertaking. It is ordered in it "that the presidents, councils, and ministers shall provide that the true word and service of God be preached, planted, and used according to the rites and doctrine of the Church of England, not only in the colony, but also as much as may be amongst the savages bordering on it, and all persons shall kindly treat the heathen people in those parts, and use all proper means to draw them to the true service and knowledge of God."

Mr. Hunt, therefore, on the 14th of May, the day after landing, administered the holy communion to the united company. This was the first time but one that the Lord's supper was celebrated, and the beneficial career of civilization and enterprise which the Anglo-Saxon race has since carried on was thus inaugurated by the most significant institution of our divine religion. These godly colonists at once erected an humble church of boards thatched with reeds, and having dedicated it to the service of Almighty God, they assembled there for worship, not merely on Sundays, but every day in the week. The remains of an old tower of brick still stands about forty miles from the mouth of the James river, and marks the spot where the first church rose in the territories of the British colonists. The island, once a peninsula projecting from the northern shore of the river, with this lone tower and burial-ground around it, is the only visible memorial of that James town, and the actual birthplace not only of our nation, but the place of the first effectual beginning of our Church and of Christianity itself in the limits of the original United States. Thus, singular as it may seem, Hawks the historian, Wilberforce, and the writer from whom I quote, prove that the Protestant Episcopal Church preceded by thirteen years the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. But it was not in Virginia alone that this occurred. In August, 1607 (the same year of the Jamestown settlement), a colony was founded on the western bank of the Kennebec river, near the spot where the city of Bath in the State of Maine now stands. A church was built there, and was served by a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church for some time.

But before either of these (in the year 1575), forty five years before the arrival of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Mr. Wolfall, chaplain to Martin Frobisher's expedition, administered, on the far-off coast of Labrador, the Holy Eucharist to the captain of the vessel, and to many other gentlemen, soldiers, mariners, and miners. This celebration of the Divine Mystery, says the original record of the event, "was the first sign, seal, and confirmation of Christ's name and passion ever known in these quarters," and the very first in all North America.

Let us recapitulate, and connect the dates of the arrival of different religious communities.

The Dutch brought their Calvinistic faith to New York in 1614. The Puritains brought their peculiar theocratic doctrines and rigid discipline to New England in 1620. Maryland was settled on principles of perfect religious freedom by the Roman Catholics in 1634, and the Society of Friends settled Pennsylvania in 1681, while ahead of them all, in point of time, the English Church had settled in Jamestown and on the Kennebec, in Virginia and Maine, in 1607. The ground having thus been occupied by others in every State except Virginia, the English Church had small hope of growth in them. But she did gain a foothold in Jersey and Delaware, where the Swedes and Finns had introduced Lutheranism in 1627, and, amidst opposition the most violent and even bitter, she did secure centres of influence even in New England. Nowhere was our Church so bitterly opposed as in New England, and in speaking of the English Church, of which the early settlers and the Pilgrims themselves had once been members, they seemed to have changed their natures and become reckless of the sense of words and force of language. Let me contrast the words they uttered and printed on leaving England, as they are given by Hutchinson in his History of Massachusetts, and the words in which they allude to the Church Episcopal, as they are given in the Cambridge Platform, and the principles of the New Haven settlement. A few days after Winthrop left England for Salem, in the year 1630, a little writing was published entitled "The humble request of the Governor and company lately gone to New England to the rest of their brethren in aid of the Church of England, for the obtaining of their prayers, and the removal of suspicions and misconstructions of their intentions." "We desire," says Winthrop and his followers, who sailed from England in ten ships, "we desire you would be pleased to take notice of the principals and body of our company, as of those who esteem it our honor, to call the Church of England, from whence we arise, our dear mother, and cannot part from our native land, where she specially resideth, without much sadness of heart and many tears in our eyes, even acknowledging that such hope and part as we have obtained in the common salvation, we have received it in her bosom and sucked it from her breasts. We leave it not, therefore, as loathing that milk wherewith we were nourished there, but as blessing God for the parentage and education. As members of the same body we shall always rejoice in her good, and unfeignedly grieve for any sorrow that shall ever betide her; and while we have death, we shall sincerely desire and endeavor a continuance and abundance of her welfare, with the enlargement of her bounds in the kingdom of Christ Jesus. You are not ignorant that the spirit of God stirred up the Apostle Paul to make a continual mention of the Church at Philippi, which was a colony from Rome, —let the same spirit, we beseech you, put you in mind, who are the Lord's remembraacers to pray for us without ceasing, who are the weak colony from yourselves. What goodness you shall extend to us in this or any other Christian kindness, we, your brethren in Christ shall labor to repay in what duty we are or shall be able to perform. Promising, so far as God shall enable us, to give him no rest on your behalf, wishing our heads and hearts may be fountains of tears for your everlasting welfare, when we shall be in our poor cottages in the wilderness overshadowed with the spirit of supplication, through the manifold tribulations which may not altogether unexpectedly, nor we hope unprofitably, befall us." These were the men that settled Charlestown and Dorchester, and about the end of 1630 founded Boston. After such a tender and parting testimony to their love for the Church of England, it might well be supposed that they would continue in the same gracious and affectionate mood of mind. But the Cambridge Platform and Cotton Mather's "Magnolia" show us how transient were those better feelings. In Mather's book we find this statement, "The composition of common prayer and ceremonies is a sinful violation of the worship of God." In the Cambridge Platform it is stated bishops are human creations, mere inventions of men, to the great dishonor of Jesus Christ; plants not of the Lord's planting, and should certainly be rooted up and cast forth. And on the principles of the New Haven settlement, "All rectors, bishops, and priests are of the devil; are wolves, petty popes, and anti-Christian tyrants; it is a heinous sin to be present when prayers are read out of a book by a vicar or bishop; the lovers of Zion had better put their ears to the mouth of hell and learn from the whispers of devils than read the bishop's books."

When such language was used in formal Church documents deliberately prepared and put forth, we may easily imagine the acts by which they were followed up. In reading them to you I utter no censure, no one could feel any resentment. The spirit which dictated them need only to be seen, through the words themselves, to secure its inevitable deserts. But the civil law was invoked against every one who had courage to confess his friendship or favor towards the Episcopal churches. Heavy fines were inflicted on those who took part in our religious ceremonies and a severe law enacted against the observance of any such day as Christmas or the like. And so Good Friday and Easter, on which Presbyterian ritualists are beginning to preach sermons on the crucifixion and resurrection and decorate their churches with flowers, and Whitsunday, were forbidden to be observed as the anniversaries of our Lord's death, of our Lord's resurrection, and of the gift of the Holy Spirit. The courts of law were ordered to sit on Good Friday, on which it was well said no other judges had been known to sit in judgment since the days of Pontius Pilate.

At Salem John and Samuel Brown, a merchant and lawyer, both excellent men, and members of Council, were sent back to England in 1629 because they had assembled with a few others in a private house to worship God according to the Book of Common Prayer. And I suppose if the Puritanical spirit in the Church had free course now my brother Batterson and myself would be transported to Rome perhaps for bringing into use and life some other parts of the Prayer Book which we undeviatingly follow always. By the charter of the colony granted by that Charles who died on the scaffold in the Church's faith and for it, the colonists were entitled to that privilege. Those were dark days for our Church, brethren, when toleration, justice, and charity were thus forgotten. By degrees this abated a little, and Boston endured with reluctance the introduction of the first Episcopal church in New England. The King's Chapel in Boston was founded in 1686, fifty years after the colony was settled. Subsequently I learn from Fuller that Salem, Portland, Portsmouth, Newport, Newburyport, Providence, and New London received the Church; and besides these cities many villages also became obedient to the faith, such as Cambridge, Taunton, Bristol, Stratford, Norwalk, Marblehead, and Litchfield. In the year 1701 "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" was chartered in England for the purpose of imparting the blessings of the Gospel in the Church to all British and foreign peoples. This great society has been instrumental in establishing sixty jurisdictions and as many bishops in various parts of the world, eight or ten of whom are presiding over dioceses in American colonies, and about thirty-six are, in addition, bishops in these United States. At the commencement of the struggle between the colonies and the Old Country there was not a single bishop in this continent. Virginia and Maryland, where the Church planted by Robert Hunt was flourishing, had about two hundred and fifty clergymen, of the first and second order, and the States North had not more than eighty in all. It was not an unpromising beginning, but the obstacles were numerous and formidable in the extreme. As an instance of the deep-seated prejudice cherished against the Episcopal Church, Hawkins, in "His Account of Missions," says that a sister was led by it to pray that her brother, who had sailed for England to obtain ordination at the hands of a bishop, might be lost at sea. The Church here was without a bishop, an academy, a college, or any seminary for educating priests or deacons. In 1784 the first bishop of the newly-organized though long-existing P. E. Church was consecrated for Connecticut — the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury. He obtained the grace of his orders as a bishop from our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, through the hands of three bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, an ancient and primitive branch of the Church, which has no connection with the State, and is now flourishing even in that Presbyterian soil, by the blessing of God, and the voluntary contributions of His people. Subsequently, the ever-venerable Bishop White, of our own Pennsylvania; Bishop Provost, of New York, and James Madison, of Virginia, obtained orders in England. The events which caused Dr. Seabury, the first Bishop of Connecticut, to seek consecration in Scotland, were mercifully overruled for the good of the Church here. He naturally was attached to the ritual of the Scotch Church, and to that circumstance we owe it that our communion office, and the prayer of consecration especially, was taken from the Scotch ritual and not from that of England. The form of this prayer effectually debars the idea of any merely casual presence in the Eucharist, and makes our doctrine far more clear than the English canon does, which might be interpreted to favor a carnal presence. Its immense superiority in fulness and beauty over the English ritual will be apparent on inspection. Possessed thus of a ritual composed of the greatest and best parts of other national rituals, as her people are compounded together out of the population of the British isles and other nations; possessed of bishops of her own, and a goodly company of priests obedient to the faith; and, above all, possessed of entire independence of all governments, secularities, and entangling alliances, our Church has, in the teeth of such opposition and prejudice as I have described, advanced steadily, until she has now more than fifty bishops and upwards of two thousand five hundred priests and 200,000 communicants. Less than she ought to have, if she had not been so very respectable; so afraid to throw herself, in frankness and fulness of doctrine, on the people. In a popular movement such as we had here, she would have gained the middle class, who are now mostly Methodists, instead of those highly respectable, first-class people, who are too dignified to let plain people worship with them in the same church; but enough to make us thank God and take courage from the hope that, in the next fifty years, she will embrace and assimilate a much larger proportion of our people. Of her fifty bishops and two thousand five hundred priests at least seven hundred have been brought into her fold by conviction of her Scriptural claims on their belief and obedience; and while kind friends are anticipating secessions to Rome I find about twenty-five ministers of various denominations have joined, or are on the way to join us within the last month. And it is no mean victory, in a moral point of view, to see seven hundred men, nursed in the lap of Congregationalism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, and far more imperfect forms of religious belief, now standing and ministering at her altars. It is well known that our Church does not attempt to proselyte, in the sense of using excitements, or by making (popular) appeals to passions or prejudices. Steady assertion of principle, patience, soundness of mind, and, where God gives the grace, meekness in instructing those that oppose themselves is her method. She from whose armory of literature and learning all controversialists take their weapons loves not controversy. The truth, she thinks, cannot be discovered by doubtful disputations. She says, "This is the faith once for all delivered; these are the sacraments; that is the ministry; those are the rites and ceremonies we have received to hold from generation to generation. The ministry is the same ministry which existed from the days of Paul, for six hundred years, in Britain, before the Romish monk Augustine ever stepped upon her shores. The Prayer Book is substantially the ritual in which our British and Saxon forefathers worshipped God; at Sarum, now Salisbury, and at Ebor, now York, and at Canterbury before the Romanists brought their books to those shores. The faith is the twelve articles of the Apostles' Creed, without the fourteen additional ones of the Romish Council of Trent. And the doctrines of our rites and sacraments may be found in the treatise of Bertram on the Body and Blood in the year 840, and in the homily of Ælfric, of St. Alban's, who flourished a hundred years later. These men spoke the truth as it is in Jesus, in their day, and that truth was proclaimed in Britain then, as it is here now, and as it was by other British bishops, priests, and theologians in the old time before them. It is by proclaiming this one, uniform truth which is incapable of addition or diminution without being injured—of this truth the same yesterday, to-day, and forever—that our Church arrests attention, and has convinced the minds of those who were brought up to think it either mutilated or garbled. But the great characteristic of our Church is her moderation in all things. It is this which has conciliated to our communion so many well-balanced and judicial minds. Entirely free from fanatical zealotry, abhorring the extravagancies of enthusiastic impulsiveness, cultivating gravity, steadiness of mind, and sound speech which may not be condemned, we grow most where violent counsels and extreme and fanatical views on any points of religion prevail.

Take as an instance, for which I am indebted to Fuller, the city of New Haven. It was there that all priests and bishops were said "to be of the devil." It was there that the new sin was coined, the heinous sin of being present when prayers are read out of a book by a vicar or bishop. It was there that the whispers of devils lost their vaporous sulphur and became better than bishops' books. It was there that thirty years ago the first Episcopal church was consecrated and where an aged clergyman said then that he remembered when there were but three Episcopalians in the place. Now there are in New Haven six or eight churches, 1000 Episcopalian families, and 1500 communicants of our Church. Some of you here to-night will in after years remember how there were only two decidedly catholic and apostolic churches in Philadelphia, and one of them in the fire of a persecution for such prayers and confessions as the Prayer Book allows. When those most advanced in life have disappeared, brethren, some one will record ten churches where people may come in Philadelphia and open their griefs.

Such is the effect of making things sin which are no sin; such is the reaction from bigotry and zealotry to liberality and soundness of mind and the words of the Book of Common Prayer. Puritanism created constructive sins in scores. In defiance of Luther and Calvin, as the great historian Macaulay has shown, "they turned the weekly festival of joy and praise by which the Church had from early days commemorated the resurrection of her Lord into a gloomy, morose, and churlish Sabbath on which it was a sin to breathe the fresh air and a crime to smile. It was sin to dance round a maypole; it was sin to fly a hawk; it was sin to chase a buck deer; it was sin to play at chess; it was sin to wear one's hair long; it was sin to put starch in a ruff; it was sin to play on the harpsicord; it was sin to read the "Faery Queene." Rules which the free and joyous spirit of Luther would have deemed insupportable, rules of life which to the Swiss reformer's serene intellect would have been contemptible, were enforced as terms of Church communion and on pain of damnation. They abolished monasteries, it is true, but a penalty that was almost retribution appeared to settle down on themselves in the worse than monastic gloom and ascetic severity which fell upon house and home and children. It was this which gave the catholic gladness and singleness of heart which we all find in the Episcopal Church, the advantage. (She has no constructive sins.) The aims at unity in essential faith, liberty in all matters of opinion, and charity in all things. Thus have I endeavored to show you, brethren, how the prophecy of the Psalmist has been fulfilled, or is in process of fulfilment, respecting the branches of the vine which God's providence has permitted to be planted in our land. Its history has illustrated the prophetic statements that God cast out the heathen and planted it; that her hedge was broken down by persecution, and in Revolutionary days, both in England and here, her grapes were plucked off, and the blood of her martyrs flowed, as the purple juice exudes when you crush the grape. But no weapon formed against her has prospered. Room has been made for her, where she once had no standpoint, and she now rejoices in the confidence and obedience of some of the best and wisest in the land. Let us pray God that our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Pastor and Bishop of all souls, may deepen her catholic roots in the hearts of His people, and cover the everlasting hills with the shadow of her branches she has already extended from the sea to the river, and from the river to the sea beyond. May she grow always and may her shadow never be less.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The journeymen tailors are on a strike, and last night a mass meeting was held at Twelfth and Filbert streets, and after much discussion a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Wanamaker ask that gentleman to raise the men's wages to the figures of last fall.

—The new P. E. Church at Norris and Camac streets was dedicated to the Lord's work yesterday.

—The highest marking of the thermometer yesterday was 52½ degrees.

Domestic Affairs.

—Indian atrocities still continue in Arizona.

—Several extensive fires occurred at Lafayette, Ind., yesterday.

—It is thought probable that Congress will adjourn on Wednesday.

—The condition of the Mississippi river is reported as unfavorable.

—One hundred miles of the Oregon and California Railroad are completed.

—John L. Buckalew, nephew of the Senator, was drowned yesterday in the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg.

—General E. Dumont, recently appointed Governor of Idaho, died yesterday, at his residence, near Indianapolis, Indiana.

—An association of merchants and others has been formed in Boston for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the income tax.

—Twelve gentlemen of St. Louis, styling themselves the Liberal Republican Executive Committee, have just issued an address explaining their position.

—Levi Farrington, alias John Hastings, who has committed three murders since October, in Tennessee and Missouri, has been arrested in Memphis.

—Hon. Benjamin T. Eggleston, of Ohio, has published a denial that he is a candidate for, or will accept the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

—The corner-stone of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Allegheny City, Pa., was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies, among which was a procession with twelve brass bands.

—The three young ruffians who are under arrest in Lowell, Mass., for committing a brutal assault on a young female operative, were on Saturday fully committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail each.

—Charles W. Wooley and J. C. Needelday, Democratic politicians in Cincinnati, quarrelled on Saturday over an election fund, when they came to blows, and Wooley drew a pistol, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

—The situation in the Scranton mining district looks somewhat threatening again. It is believed that to-day the miners will receive an answer from the companies rejecting their $1·25 proposition, and that upon the resumption of the non-Union men a hostile demonstration may occur, for which precautions have already been adopted.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Central Committee is still at variance with the Commune.

—The Paris Commune is making preparations for a protracted siege.

—The triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin is not expected before May or June.

—A partial statement of the Government budget had been submitted to the French Assembly.

—Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the German forces in France, is to visit Berlin in May.

—Most of the troops that were in the vicinity of Versailles have been sent to operate before Paris.

—The army and the Assembly are discontented because M. Thiers will not permit a *coup de main* on Paris.

—The very latest telegrams represent that a fierce combat is in progress, and that the Communists are rapidly gaining ground.

—Shells are continually falling in the city of Paris, and many of the people who remain are making strenous efforts to get away.

—The Communists report that Fort d'Issy repulsed successive assaults of the Versaillists on both Friday and Saturday, with severe losses to the assailants.

—Navigation with the northern ports of China is opened, and Admiral Rodgers, commanding our fleet in those waters, will start for Corea about the middle of April.

—All the insurgents taken prisoners are sent to Brest. Recently a party of them on the way there murdered one of their guards, and eight of the prisoners were shot for it the next day.

—A Paris despatch asserts that Rochefort demands that Vinoy, Favre, MacMahon, and other prominent Versaillists shall be captured and chained in couples in the Champs Elysees, and then be delivered over to the fury of the mob.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL,

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick message, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 8 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; containing in front on Bond street 14 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the north line 61 feet 7 inches, to a twenty feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground rent of $36, currency. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SAXON GREEN,

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 6?1 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, }
NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of

GRATZ STREET,
From the Sewer in Columbia avenue to the south curb line of Montgomery street.

ON ADAMS STREET,
From the northwest curb line of Kensington avenue to the Sewer on Emerald street.

ON SECOND STREET,
West side from Pine street to the north line of Stamper's alley.

ON FIFTH STREET,
From Reed street to Wharton street.

ON WALLACE STREET,
From Nineteenth street to Twenty-first street.

ON PEARL STREET,
From Pegg's run Sewer east of Twelfth street to the east curb line of Thirteenth street.

ON ELEVENTH STREET,
From Parrish street to Ogden street.

ON ESSEX STREET,
From Catharine street to Christian street.

ON BUTTONWOOD STREET,
From Franklin street to Eighth street.

ON FIFTEENTH STREET,
From Walnut street to the n th side of Sansom street.

ON CHERRY STREET,
From Tenth street to a point 94 feet east of Eleventh street.

ON FIFTH STREET,
From Wager street to a point 75 feet northward from the said Wager street.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, and to be circular in form, with clear inside diameter of three feet, and a two feet six inch sewer

ON MORAVIAN STREET,
From Fifteenth street to a point about 150 feet east of Sixteenth street, according to specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, }
NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a sewer across Darby road, half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward; to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twenty feet.

Proposals must specify the prices for the following items:—

EXCAVATION.
Earth..........................Per cubic yard
Rock.......................... " " "

TIMBER,
Shoring..........................Per foot B. M.
Foundation Sills.......................... " " "
" Platform.......................... " " "

MASONRY.
Rough Rubble..........Per perch of 25 cubic feet
Coping, 6 inches thick " lineal "
" 10 " " " " "
Brick work.......................... " M

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which must be strictly adhered to, may be examined at this office.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL
4 14 17 24 26 Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, }
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, }
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST WEEK, April 17,
of the elaborate Spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK.
The sole right to its production has been purchased by John E. McDonough for this city.
THE MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION
BOTH IN BALLET AND SCENIC GRANDEUR,
introducing for the first time in Philadelphia
THE WONDERFUL MAGILTON TROUPE,
THE GREAT LUPO,
PARISIENNE BALLET, AND
VIENNOIS TROUPES,
THE GREAT SKATERS,
MAD'LLE PAGANI AND SUARDI.
THE GOLDEN ILLUMINATED TERRACE.
THE BOWER OF FERNS,
THE CRYSTAL CASCADE,
AND
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Box Sheet at No. 1102 CHESNUT Street and at the Academy of Music. 4 17 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AT 8
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
LAST WEEK OF
the Reconstructed Spectacular Pantomime entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
The World-renowned Trick Clown,
MR. CHARLES ABBOTT,
and his celebrated Pantomime Troupe.
The young, peerless, and beautiful
MAD'LLE MARIE BONFANTI,
SIGNOR NOVISSIMO,
the celebrated Dancer and Maitre de Ballet.
MOE AND GOODRICH,
the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden.
CHANGE OF TRICKS EVERY NIGHT.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, April 17,
BENEFIT OF W. S. FREDERICKS.
The Drama of
THE TWO FRIENDS.
The Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
E. L. DAVENPORT AND STAR COMPANY
appearing in the cast.
Tuesday Evening, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Box Office open from 9 until 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. L. L. JAMES.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), April 17,
Shakespeare's Beautiful Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO (first time)........................L. L. JAMES
After which, THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES........................R. CRAIG
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of MAY SEVILLE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. THAYER.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. D. E. RALTON.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
MARVELLOUS SUCCESS!
Dr. Cory's great Diorama of
IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE,
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. [4 17 6t
Accompanied and illustrated by that talented troupe of IRISH MINSTRELS AND VOCALISTS.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS KATE FISHER
in Lord Byron's great Drama of
MAZEPPA! MAZEPPA!
with her magnificently trained steed "Wonder."
STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE,
with the original Black Crook Ballet, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, etc.

THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch.
MONDAY, April 17,
And every evening during the week, the
GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTELLATION OF
VARIETY ARTISTES,
FIFTY IN NUMBER.
FIFTY IN NUMBER.
4 17tf] FIFTY IN NUMBER.
Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
In the Lecture Room the Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Lewis Baker as Jesse Rural, Mr. G. D. Chaplin, Wood Benson, Harry Hawk, J. Swinburn, Miss Minnie Monk, Ada Monk, Mary Carr. All the Company.
Admission, 25 cents to all attractions. 12 12 tf

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.
100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT
WRAPPERS,
Crop 1869. For sale by
DAVID L. KETLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,
4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 231

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

PERSONAL.

A MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, WHO thoroughly understands how to teach elementary and higher mathematics, is wanted for one hour daily. Address "ARITHMETIC," Telegraph Office. 4 3t

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 15m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
4 1m No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Although no final settlement of the troubles in the coal regions of the State has yet been effected, it seems to be understood in each district, as well as by the coal dealers, that there will be a general resumption of work about the first of May. If this anticipation is not realized it will be solely because some of the miners and operators still have a slight doubt whether the cessation of production has been sufficiently protracted to ensure a prolongation of high prices during a considerable period after work is resumed; but the public have little reason to share this fear.

As a practical result of the strike, the coal consumers of the land will be compelled to pay the bulk of all damages it has caused, or, in other words, to maintain thirty thousand men, with their families, in idleness, during a period of about four months. The ruinous competition between the various coal districts, while it has occasionally lowered the price of coal temporarily, has increased rather than diminished its average cost during a series of months and years; and until there is a better relation established between the facilities for producing the proper supply and the demand, there will continue to be a great waste of capital, a great loss of labor, a great deal of financial embarrassment and distress among coal operators, and at some periods terrible extortions upon coal consumers. If there was any legislative wisdom in the State, this is one of the subjects upon which it should have been exercised long ago: but legislative wisdom is seemingly a thing of the past, and the Legislature, acting under the incitement of various interests from time to time, has done nothing to restrain the development of evils which statesmen should have foreseen, while it has afforded every possible facility for the establishment of the present condition of affairs. The proposed system of arbitration may do some good in mitigating the evils of violent encounters between the coal operators and the operatives; but the root of the difficulty is over-production and over-development, and the only sure way to cure it is to strike at this root. If the coal-carrying companies could agree upon the production of their respective districts, and graduate the working force in each to the actual demands of the country, the whole question could be settled permanently on this basis. But as matters are now arranged, periodical strikes are unavoidable, and they will continually recur until a considerable portion of the present force of miners are compelled to abandon the pursuit in which there is now only work enough to keep them all employed for two-thirds of a year.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The leading provisions of the bill relating to the House of Correction which Councils requested the Legislature to adopt were very necessary and unobjectionable; and although some amendments may have been wise and proper, the action of the lower branch of the Legislature in defeating the bill, as a whole, was a flagrant outrage upon the citizens of Philadelphia. The members from this city who opposed it merely because it authorized a tax of fifty dollars, in addition to the State license, upon the venders of spirituous and malt liquors, may earn the gratitude of those who are specially interested in the liquor traffic by their action, but they deserve the severe condemnation of all other classes of citizens. If they were particularly anxious that no new license tax should be imposed, they should have made a zealous effort to transfer to the city treasury, where it legitimately belongs, the sums now paid to the State for licenses. But in view of the long-continued demand for the House of Correction, they should not have allowed either this tavern license clause of the bill, or any minor detail, to have postponed the establishment of an institution which Philadelphia has sadly needed for a score of years. Their action on this bill affords a new evidence of the evils which this city habitually and continually suffers from her practice of sending to Harrisburg members so ignorant and inferior that they are often the laughing-stock of their country associates, and capable of distinguishing themselves only by some notorious act of folly or corruption.

AMNESTY.

The Amnesty bill passed by the House of Representatives, and which we believe is acceptable to the best and most influential people of the whole country, hangs fire in the Senate, and there appears to be a disposition among some of the prominent Republican Senators to defeat it. We doubt the expediency of the Ku-klux bill, which will doubtless pass in substantially its present shape, and we are confident that so far from allaying the irritation and bad feeling at the South, it will only increase them, unless it is accompanied by an amnesty measure that will convince the intelligent people of the South that there is a real desire on the part of the Government to heal the wounds of the war, and to interfere as little as possible with the domestic affairs of the several States. Many of the best men of the South—those who are really disposed to be good citizens—are strongly convinced that all the repressive measures adopted by Congress towards the late Rebel States are merely for the purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of the Republican party. This idea is erroneous, but it is nevertheless firmly fixed in many minds, and the Democratic journals of the country, instead of aiding to bring about a permanent and peaceable reconstruction, are using all their influence to misrepresent the actions of Congress, and to increase the ill-feeling which is one of the natural results of the war and of the legislative measures which were necessary before the Rebel States could with propriety be restored to their proper places in the Union. The time has most certainly come when a broad and liberal policy is necessary unless the irritation of the South is to be a source of trouble for the future, and now is the time when a general amnesty which will restore the proscribed classes of the South to full citizenship will be of avail, as an appropriate finale to the reconstructive measures of Congress, to inaugurate a reign of peace and to put an end to the disorders that will continue so long as the proscription of the participants in the Rebellion is a part of the policy of the party in power. Amnesty must come some time, and it will be better now than next year or the year after. If we are to wait until every Southerner is transformed into a quiet, law-abiding citizen, we will have to wait forever; and it is a serious question whether the outrages which are reported as occurring in some of the States will not sooner cease if they are left to the care of States themselves than if the General Government attempts to take them in hand. If we must have a Ku-klux law, however, by all means let it be accompanied by an amnesty measure which will put an end to all further pretext for the deeds of violence against which the former is aimed.

TAMMANY'S TRUMP CARD.

In the session of 1870, the Democrats had a majority of 4 in the Senate and 16 in the House of Representatives of the New York Legislature. At the last election this majority was cut down in the House to one, and even this meagre margin was obtained by Tammany Hall only by counting out a Republican who was clearly elected in one of the New York city districts. At the next election, it was more than probable that the Republicans would have obtained a clear majority in the House, and Tammany Hall determined to make the most of the present session. But a few days ago, in an evil hour, one Jim Irving, a notorious desperado who held a seat on the Democratic side from New York city, had the temerity to strike in the face one of the country Democrats, while the House was actually in session. Against this indignity the country Democrats revolted, and Senator Tweed, who runs the Hoffman-Tammany machine, was obliged to force Irving into resignation. This made the House a tie, and reduced the Democratic strength to one below the number required by the Constitution for the final passage of bills. The situation was critical. Several of the most important Tammany bills were yet hanging fire, including one which is to turn over to Tweed and two or three confederates the revenues of New York city, to be disposed of as they shall deem best, without a shadow of responsibility to the people. The Republicans took advantage of the situation by unanimously pledging themselves to vote against the whole string of Tammany bills, every member of each house elected as a Republican signing a solemn compact to remain true to the resolution of the caucus. Tweed and Tammany were in consternation. A bill was introduced at once providing for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by Irving's resignation. The Republicans voted solidly against it, at the outset, and Tammany Hall was dismayed.

In this emergency there was but one course to be pursued. Somebody must be bought, and, happily for Tammany Hall, somebody was for sale. The infamous scoundrel who put himself up at auction was one Orange S. Winans, local Superintendent of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, and Republican member of the House from Chautauqua county, the representative of a strong Republican constituency, who was elected by a majority of 1217 in a total vote of 6727. On Friday evening this man Winans said to a friend, "No man can break the compact we have made and be less than utterly disgraced;" and on Saturday he rose in his place and announced, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the Democratic members, that he had determined to vote against the Republicans. It is understood that, for so doing, he is to receive $75,000 in cash, and to be promoted to an office in the Erie concern with a salary of $5000 insured to him for five years.

So Tammany Hall has played its trump card and won. The iniquitous measures which were imperilled by Jim Irving's assault on the country member are sure of passage, and Tammany Hall will have at its disposition for use in the next Presidential campaign the entire revenues of New York city. Tweed was playing for high stakes; but Jim Irving's hasty temper came near spoiling the game. A supreme effort was necessary, and it was made. The bribe offered was too high for the virtue of a man who has been for years in the employment of Fisk and Gould. But it remains to be seen whether or not the renegade will be suffered to live outside of the penitentiary. Even in New York there is a law which makes bribery a penitentiary offense. If that law is not enforced in all its severity against Orange S. Winans, Tweed's Legislature had better repeal it forthwith. The Republican party of New York has for years past been fighting against terrible odds. A clear majority of the honest legal voters of the State are firmly attached to the party, but Fenton and Conkling have contrived to rend the organization into two great factions by their struggle for supremacy, and, with Tammany Hall presenting a united front, defeat after defeat has been sustained. When fate placed it within the power of the party to put a temporary check to the schemes of Tweed, a traitor in the camp was unearthed who deliberately sold himself and his party to Tammany Hall. The results of this treachery are not yet fully developed. If they are confined to the simple plundering of the tax-payers of New York city, it will be well; but, in view of the ulterior designs of the Tweed conspirators, it is possible that they may extend much farther and assume much more momentous proportions. But the greatest calamity that can befall the cause of honesty and decency will be the escape of the renegade Winans from the just consequences of his treacherous course.

The National House of Representatives, after an interesting and animated debate, has decided by a close vote to return to the old system of commencing the sessions of each new Congress in December, instead of on the fifth of March. Since there is no longer any special necessity for continuous sessions like that created by Andy Johnson's amiable peculiarities, it seems desirable that the country and the Congressmen should obtain the repose contemplated by this action. If it is true that any part of the world was ever governed too much, surely the United States is in danger of being placed in that predicament, especially when Congress is in nearly permanent session.

The bill providing for a geological survey was recently indefinitely postponed in the lower branch of the State Legislature. As this was a useful measure, likely to benefit all sections of the State, and in accordance with the spirit and demands of the age, it was of course doomed to defeat. The occupants of the State Capitol may commit any conceivable folly, endorse the most flagrant wrongs, or vote for the most iniquitous measures, especially such as are advocated by a powerful moneyed interest, but the worst enemies of the Harrisburg Solons can never accuse them of originating and willingly adopting laws of general utility.

At St. Clement's Episcopal Church the assistant minister, Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL.D., preached an interesting sermon last evening, which will be found in full on our inside pages. This discourse, we understand, was originally delivered by Dr. Stewart some ten years ago, but bears repetition at present, as it contains a full *resume* of the history of the Church, with special reference to the peculiar practices which have recently created an excitement at St. Clement's Church.

The dead-lock at Harrisburg may produce some good results by protecting the people from the usual batch of legislative monstrosities. If the number of private bills run through the Legislature happens to be something less than a million this year, Pennsylvania can still outlive such a calamity, and flourish so well that new dead-locks hereafter will be rather things to be hoped for than misfortunes to be dreaded.

NOTICES.

Clothing.—Spring Clothing—Immense Stock—*Best Materials, Best Styles, Best Workmanship, and Lowest Prices*, at Wanamaker & Brown's.

Clothing.—Spring Overcoats. All the Newest Colors and Mixtures.

Clothing.—Spring Suits for Gentlemen, for business and dress, for all occasions and occupations.

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Clothing.—Spring Styles Piece Goods to make up to Order in our Extensive Custom Department. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in this Branch of our Immense Establishment.

Clothing may be ordered by mail by persons living at a distance, who may not be able to spare the time or expense of a visit to the city. Samples with Easy Rules for Self-measurement sent to any address when written for.

Clothing may be purchased at Oak Hall between the hours of 6½ o'clock A. M. and 6½ P. M., and on Saturday, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Wanamaker & Brown's,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received their Spring importation of
French Breakfast Caps,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes and Cords.
French Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
Tucked Muslin for Waists and Skirts.
French Worked and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Flouncings in Nainsook and Swiss.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Novelties and Fancy Articles received daily.
Ladies' Undergarments' and Infants' Outfits on hand and made to order. 3 18 m 3m

720 ARCH ST. 720 ARCH ST.
GILL'S
TRIMMED BONNETS,
TRIMMED HATS,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Etc.
Complete stock in our own inimitable styles, retailing at wholesale rates.
P. E. GILL & CO.,
4 14 fmw6t No. 720 ARCH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY A PAIR,

And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. 4 14 fmwlm

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

SEPT. T., 1870, No. 14.—IN DIVORCE—SALLIE A. LOWE vs. EDWARD S. LOWE.
To EDWARD S. LOWE, Respondent.
Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, April 29, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. PHILIP H. LAW,
No. 615 WALNUT Street,
4 17 mw 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

FOR SALE—AT CHESNUT HILL—A HANDsome Country Seat, near the depot, containing nearly three acres. Highly ornamented lawn and garden, with fine fruit and shade trees. Modern pointed stone residence. Apply to
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INDUCED BY THE FLATTERING SUCCESS OF THEIR
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Have determined to
RENEW
THE DISPLAY ALL OF THIS WEEK, HAVING REPLACED THE GOODS SOLD BY MANY NEW AND CHOICE ARTICLES.

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AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
WHY DO YOU DEAL THERE?
BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
WHERE IS IT?
GREAT BROWN HALL,
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WHAT HAVE THEY?
EVERY VARIETY OF FINE CLOTHES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
DO THEY MAKE TO ORDER?
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT THE BEST IN TOWN.
HOW ARE THE PRICES?
THE CHEAPEST ON THE CONTINENT.

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603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FINEST
TAILORING.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

PAPER HANGINGS.

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No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.

The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. Austin Allibone. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.
Published and for Sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
4 5 wfm6t

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
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5 9 mt No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

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4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
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MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.
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FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.
LOW PRICES.

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No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
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STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
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GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

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SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
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This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

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The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the last week of the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* is announced. This evening a number of new and interesting features will be produced, which will add greatly to the attractions of the piece. Mr. Charles Abbott, the celebrated trick clown, and his pantomime company will appear. Mad'lle Bonfanti will figure in three new ballets and Messrs. Moe and Goodrich will execute a number of curious evolutions upon skates. *The Three Hunchbacks* as now represented is a very entertaining and laughable pantomime, and is well worth seeing.

AT THE ARCH Mr. L. L. James will have a benefit this evening, when he will for the first time personate "Romeo," in Shakespeare's tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*. Miss Lizzie Price will appear as "Juliet." The performance will conclude with *Toodles*. Mr. James is a favorite actor, and we hope his merits will be recognized this evening by a crowded audience.

On Wednesday Miss May Saville, an accomplished actress, who has made many friends during the present season at the Arch, will have a benefit, when Craven's comedy of *Meg's Diversion* and the play of *Satan in Paris* will be presented.

On Friday evening Mrs. Thayer, the most delightful actress in her particular line upon the stage, will offer an attractive bill, and on Saturday evening Mr. D. E. Ralton will present his claims to the recognition of the public.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. W. S. Fredericks, the stage manager, will have a complimentary benefit this evening, when Lacy's play of *The Two Friends* and Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life* will be given. Mr. Fredericks is one of the veterans of the American stage, and as he has a host of warm personal and professional friends in Philadelphia the, theatre will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity this evening.

To-morrow evening *The Serious Family* will be performed; on Wednesday, Banim's play of *Damon and Pythias;* and on Thursday, Knowles' play of *The Wife*. On Friday evening Mrs. E. Edwards Lewis, the authoress of *The Marquis*, will have a benefit, when Shakespeare's tragedy of *Othello* will be given, with Mr. Davenport in the title *role*.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the beautiful panorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade," which has achieved a great success, will be exhibited this evening and during the week.

AT THE AMERICAN, in addition to other attractions, Miss Kate Fisher will appear this evening as "Mazeppa."

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Lewis Baker will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear as "Jesse Rural" in the comedy of *Old Heads and Young Hearts*.

AT CONCERT HALL a grand bazaar is now open for the benefit of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital.

CITY NOTICES.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

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MARRIED.

ROKEN—TONER.—In St. Paul's Church, on Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, by the Rev. Father Blacker, Mr. JOSEPH H. F. ROKEN, to Miss LIZZIE A. TONER, daughter of Philip Toner, Esq., all of this city.

WALTERS—ROWLAND.—On the 13th instant, by Rev. J. L. Withrow, CHARLES W. WALTERS to E. AMANDA ROWLAND.

DIED.

BANES.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of Charles H. Banes and daughter of the late Nicholas Coleman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2233 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. **

DYER.—On Saturday, April 15, 1871, ARABELLA H., wife of John G. Dyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday next, April 19, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. **

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, 14th instant, ENOCH DOUGHTY, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Absecon, N. J., on Tuesday next, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A special train will leave Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., at 7·45 A. M. **

SMITH.—On the 16th instant ISAAC SMITH, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3302 Grape street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

STEER.—Suddenly, on the 15th, JOHN STEER, husband of Mrs. Harriet Steer, aged 66 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Coaquanock Tribe, No. 49, I. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 805 Richmond street, above Otis, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

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For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

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☞ REV. DR. PRIME AND REV. DR. HALL, of New York.—A course of two lectures will be delivered in Dr. Wylie's Church, BROAD Street, below Spruce. Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., Tuesday, April 18. Subject—"Around the World; How to Go; What to See; What it Costs." Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Tuesday, April 25. Subject—"Personal Power." Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 50c. Tickets for sale at Presbyterian Board, No. 1334 Chesnut street; A. Martien & Co.'s, No. 1214 Chesnut street; and J. C. Garrigues & Co.'s, No. 608 Arch street, and at the door of Church on evenings of lectures. For benefit of Parent and Mission Sabbath School. Lectures begin at eight o'clock. 4 15 2t*

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, April 17, at Trinity Church, Catharine street, above Second, at a quarter before eight o'clock. The subject of the address will be "Object Teaching." The address to be delivered by Rev. JOHN BOLTON, of West Chester, Pa.

4 15 2t JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.

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CHAPTER XII. Girasole again.
CHAPTER XIII. Vain Remonstrances.
CHAPTER XIV. The Zouave Officer.

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A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST,

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We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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THE COMING DARWINIAN.

From Appleton's Journal.

One of our city journals, which habitually pays much attention to the leading topics of scientific and intellectual discussion, lately gave its readers a lively sketch of the last results of Darwinism in an account of the coming man, that is to say, of man as he will be in the future when the great Darwinian principle of natural selection has perfected its work, and the process of evolution, or development, has been carried on for a million years or so. The account professes to be based on disclosures of Mr. Darwin's private views and speculations made by an intimate friend of the philosopher now in this country on the staff of the English High Commission. This imaginary disciple of the great master is made to represent that the chief agent in modifying the coming man will be his diet. Heretofore man has lived upon the vegetable and animal organisms by which he was surrounded. Fruits, plants, and animals have been his diet. But is this necessary? Is it not possible that a food may yet be discovered which, while organic and susceptible of sustaining life, need not necessarily be embodied in any form of vegetable or animal life? In other words, may not synthetic chemistry come to our aid in supplying concentrated food which will replace the bulkier and grosser forms of vegetable and animal aliment? In fact, this is already being done. Immense strides have been made of late years in this direction. Even your grocer deals in extracts of beef and condensed milk and concentrated coffee, and the druggists are selling chemical food already in the shape of the syrup of hypophosphites. We now are beginning to learn of what chemical constituents our bodies are composed. This has been discovered for us by analytic chemistry, and, indeed, nearly all chemistry so far has been analytic. It has disintegrated—it has taken apart nearly, if not quite all, the materials of the universe about us. We now know pretty nearly of what everything about us is composed, but synthetic chemistry is of comparatively recent origin, and consists of the putting together of the particles of matter about us and forming new combinations. It is now discovered that chemistry can give us organic matter without the necessity of its having gone through any form of organic life. Urea and a host of other organic materials can be made by chemists. There is no end to the possibilities of synthetic chemistry. Now, if in the waste of the human body we can find out the material necessary to repair that waste, clearly we are on the road to getting rid of animal and vegetable food. If the disintegration of our bodies is a matter of pure chemical decomposition, which is discoverable, and if it is possible to put materials together which will repair the waste of our bodies, why may not the chemist take from the inorganic earth about us such materials as he needs, and supply what is required to the reformation of our systems? The German scientists have discovered that there is no thought without phosphorus, and so of all the material which goes to compose our muscles, nerves, bones, fat, etc., we are aware that they are built up from certain constituents about us, and the supplying of those constituents will give us a food which will render unnecessary the slaughter of innocent animals and the eating of gross vegetable products. Eating will then be one perpetual delight, and there will be no more dysyepsia, because nothing will be taken into the system which the system may not appropriate. This will gradually work an important change in the human form. The man of the future, eating a food in which there will be no waste, will have less strain upon his abdominal regions. In time the stomach will shrink, the liver will become smaller, the intestinal canal will diminish and shorten, the kidneys will not be so active or so much used, and will hence decrease in size. The race of "pot-bellied" men, men of huge round paunches, will decrease and pass away, while a race with small abdominal regions, and with their organs of digestion reduced to a minimum, will take their place. At the same time the superior regions of the body—the lungs, and especially the brain—under the improved conditions which will exist when this food is being eaten, will enlarge very greatly. Whatever is used most will acquire a constant tendency to increase. As the powerful jaw and terrible neck of the lion are increased, generation by generation, while his stomach decreases by his habit of life, so, too, will the tremendous brain of the man, and his vast nervous energy, called into being by this new food, give us a race with huge lungs and of mighty brain-space. The brain will need great blood-vessels to give it strength, and these will create a necessity for deriving an unusual amount of oxygen from the air. In short, the man of the future will have a shrunken belly, a great breast and neck, and a mighty head surmounting all. He will also be without teeth, because he will have no use for them. And, as the infant of the future will be fed on artificial food chemically prepared for its best nourishment, great changes will take place in the female form, which it is not necessary to specify. It will be seen by those who have read "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man," and have mastered the principles of Darwinism, that these speculations as to the man of the future are far more reasonable and plausible, and have much more of a real scientific basis, than Mr. Darwin's theories as to the man of the past. It is but the first step that costs, and, if we admit at all the theory that natural selection rules the universe instead of God, we need not be startled or shocked at any lengths to which it may carry us.

THE MISSING PENSION OFFICER.

General Lawrence Not Yet Heard From—His Accounts All Right Thus Far.

We ascertained, upon inquiry this afternoon, that nothing had yet been heard from General William H. Lawrence, lately United States Pension Agent, in this city, who disappeared on the 15th of last month. His family have concluded that he has been murdered or has met with some other serious mishap. The statement that "there is a woman" at the bottom of the mystery is without foundation, so far as we can learn, and probably originated in the fertile brain of some imaginative reporter.

Colonel Lockwood L. Doty, the new Pension Agent, is busy examining the accounts of the office, and, up to the present time, has discovered no discrepancies. Just after Mr. Lockwood left, a draft of $20,000, for the payment of pensions, was sent to his office from the Treasury Department. As his signature was necessary to give validity to the draft, it could not be used, and between $7000 and $8000 worth of checks, sent in by pensioners, had to be protested at the Sub-Treasury. His absence continuing so long, and being so inexplicable, Colonel Doty was appointed to fill his place. Owing to the confusion arising from the interregnum it was deemed best to suspend the business of the office during this week, that the accounts might be revised by the new incumbent.

It is understood that the payment of pensions will be resumed on Monday next. A large number of people who have called at the office for their pensions have been disappointed in not receiving their money. Colonel Doty and his assistants courteously explained the matter to all comers, and all anxiety on account of the delay was allayed.

The latest supposition is that General Lawrence, while laboring under aberration of mind, may have wandered among strangers. If he is not dead, he will probably be heard from as soon as he regains his right mind. His family and friends are thrown into profound grief on account of his continued absence.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, last evening.*

COLONEL CORVIN.

Colonel Corvin, a German gentleman who has led a very stirring and adventurous life, has just published his memoirs, which are very entertaining. Here is one of his adventures:—He was educated at the Prussian Military Academy, but, though he became an officer of the army, he was at heart a democrat, and in 1848 took part in a revolutionary movement against the Government of Baden. It failed, and he was compelled to surrender at discretion, and was at once arrested and put in prison as a traitor. Corvin's wife, a brave woman, had accompanied him, as many other wives had accompanied their husbands, on this expedition. Madame Corvin worked heaven and earth, as the phrase goes, forced her way into the presence of the Princess of Prussia, attacked Count Groeben, and was thrust aside as importunate. Before the surrender she was heroic enough to bid her husband "blow out his brains sooner than surrender to the Prussians." But she rejoiced that her advice had not been followed. When she saw him in his prison, she said:—"If you must die, I know you will die like a man." At last his long-deferred trial came round. The Baden Government was dealing with him, yet the court was composed of Prussian officers and sergeants. Colonel Corvin made an eloquent speech of two hours in his own defense, but it was a foregone conclusion. He was found guilty, "by five voices to one, condemned to be shot, and *to pay the costs.*" As they drove away past the hotel of the place he heard a cry from a window, and a white hand was waved to him. He was thrust into the condemned cell. It was Saturday; and as no executions were allowed on Sundays, and Monday would be too long a grace, he knew he would be shot that night. About four hours then remained to him. Beside him was a little tumbled litter, from which poor Lieutenant Schad had risen that morning for his sentence. The jailer asked with a sepulchral voice:—

"Would he have anything, or see a clergyman?"

The reply was an order for a good dinner, a good bottle of wine, a dozen cigars, and writing-paper. His gallant wife now arrived. She had forced her way into the grand duke's palace, but he would not see her. With an ingenious cruelty, all the princes, before the insurrection was put down, had divested themselves formally of the prerogative of mercy, and relegated it to the hands of the chief soldiers. When she got to the prison, they had the execution dinner served, which was furnished at the expense of the city. She had a little plan for his escape, but he refused to avail himself of it. They were then told that the execution was put off until Monday. So here was a grateful respite. Late at night, however, came the sound of many tramping feet, and two officers called him out to speak to him. She heard their whisperings. It was to tell him that all had been changed, and that he must be ready to be shot at half-past 4 in the morning.

She heard every word. They were to come for her at 3. The agony of the interval may be conceived. The brave woman, however, knew that if she gave way she would only unnerve him. He held her in his arms all the time; and the only thought that came upon her was, that what she felt so warm and living would, by 5 o'clock, be cold, dead, and inanimate.

At three she was taken away. She knocked at the house of some friendly citizens. "They opened to me. After these good people had lain down again at my request, I stood at the open window alone, despairingly watching the coming morning, and listening to every sound. I felt as cold as stone, but I did not lose consciousness. The clock struck one quarter—half—three quarters—four! He has only one half hour left to him. Then I heard the report of some shots—the people in the house heard them also—and I fell senseless to the ground, as if they had pierced my heart also." What a terribly dramatic picture!

The prisoner was quite composed, having faced death very often. He made his little preparations. At dawn he heard footsteps, and the mayor and officers entered.

"I am quite prepared, gentlemen," he said.

"No, my friend," said the voice of the counsel who had defended him, "we bring you better news."

The honest lawyer had worked hard through the night; had gone to Carlsruhe and obtained a reprieve. Corvin's sentence was commuted, and he passed six years in penal servitude of the most terrible kind. He was at last released, though his health was utterly shattered, and has lived to write these entertaining volumes.

WHAT WOMEN EAT.—Another popular belief is that women eat nothing. It is, of course, conceded that they sustain life by the consumption of some article of nourishment; but eating, in the wholesale acceptation of the word, is supposed to be foreign to female nature. This fallacy is founded and sustained by women themselves, who, during the affected period of their lives, cultivate small appetites, as being *comme il faut*, and a sign of semi-angelic construction. When this pernicious nonsense is conscientiously carried out, the results upon the would-be angels are squalor, red noses, certain loss of vigor, general limpidness, and some other unpleasant *sequelæ*. But, as a rule, the smallest appetites at the fashionable tables are exhibited by those shrewd girls whose natural and healthy wants have been thoroughly appeased by secret stuffing. Need we refer our readers to the historical poem, concerning Violante in the pantry, gnawing of a mutton-bone, or remind them how she gnawed it, how she clawed it, when she found herself *alone?* All this is a direct deceit, however, practised upon unsophisticated old bachelors, who, when they have made the dainty creatures theirs, find out by the butcher's book and the ocular proof what sturdy trencher-women they have married. Watch a healthy girl at supper during the intervals of dancing; she consumes by instalment four times as much as her partner, and seems, and is, none the worse for it. Our experience tells us that women eat, in proportion to their weight, as much as men, and are no more fairies in this respect than in the matter of weight.

—The Yale name for hash is "smear."

—Norwich, Conn., has leather weddings.

—Sheet music—The cry of children in bed.

—The man who works with a will—the Probate Judge.

—Lifting scholars by the ears is Indiana discipline.

—The Michiganders are regaling themselves on "fig pudding."

—Connecticut has a firm known as "William K. Jones' Nephews."

—Billiards are recommended by physicians as healthy for young ladies.

—Greeley Colony is to build a bridge over the Cache-la-Poudre 130 feet long.

—An Indiana paper announces a lecture by "a converted Episcopalian minister."

—California papers report a recent marriage on the highest peak of Mount Helena.

—An unusually large number of elegant houses in desirable localities in Boston are to let.

MILLIONS OF SEALS.

The Poor Men of Newfoundland Becoming Rich in a Fortnight.

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., says:—

After a lapse of more than twenty years of general unprogressiveness and poverty, the dull city of St. John's was aroused this morning by a report that gladdened every heart and sent a thrill of excitement over the whole island. A steamship, the Nimrod, belonging to Job Brothers & Co., was said to be in the bay, awaiting wind enough to bear her into the harbor of St. John's, as her boilers were unavailable, the bunkers being literally stuffed with seal skins. On her arrival we learned that her precious cargo was 28,000 seals—the largest number ever known to have been captured.

Vessels and steamships trimmed their rigging with bunting from stem to stern, and with signal guns fired a long-continued salute to the champion of the fleet—in fact of all sailing crafts the world over. The captain of the Nimrod says that he left St. John's harbor on the 1st ult. On the 17th, St. Patrick's day, the watch at the masthead gave the welcome cry, "Seals ahead," whereupon the firemen were ordered to quicken the fires. In another hour the Nimrod was an island amid an ocean of seals. In six days afterwards she was loaded and bore up for home.

A few hours after the arrival of the Nimrod, the steamship Hector hove in sight. Yet a few hours, and we learned the amazing fact that she carried with her 21,500 seals—an amount that in old times would be called a fairy-land tale. The captain of the Hector announces that in the ice off which he loaded, he communicated with more than fifty sail of vessels, all loading or laden. The merchants of St. John's are compelled to extend their premises, and build temporary vats for the rendering of the enormous quantity of oil consigned to them. In the harbor of St. John's there are now eleven arrivals from the seal fishery, and their average catch is 21,000, making the extraordinary total of 241,000 seals, more than the entire catch of any one season, though over a hundred vessels are yet to arrive at St. John's.

In Harbor Grace the success of the seal hunters has been equally great. The total catch of four steamships now arrived at that port exceeds 106,000 seals, while 150 vessels belonging there are yet to be heard from.

Each steamship carries about 500 men, and all will make another trip this season—a fact never previously known. As yet the wages and share of each seal hunter may be estimated at $1500. All this has been earned by the heads of many poor families since March 1. You may expect cheap furs this year, and no dearth of oil for your machinery and manufactories.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Husband and Wife Simultaneously Killed by a Railway Train.

The Chicago *Post* of Thursday evening has this painful narrative:—

A frightful accident took place at South Park, a short distance from Hyde Park Station, about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour a man and woman were standing between the two tracks, intending to get on the Hyde Park accommodation, which was then about starting. Just at that time the Kalamazoo accommodation of the Michigan Central Railroad came around the curve at full speed.

The lady and gentleman, supposing that there was no danger, maintained their position beside the other train: but as the engine passed, the trailing dress of the lady was drawn by the current of air under the wheels of the locomotive, and almost instantly she, powerless to resist, was drawn beneath the train. At the same instant the man seized hold of his doomed companion, with the intention of rescue; but the attempt failed, and proved fatal to both, for man and woman were drawn under and crushed to death. The body of the woman was mutilated in a horrible manner, and death ensued almost instantly. The man was injured about the head and internally. He lingered in an insensible condition for an hour, and then breathed his last.

The woman seemed to be about twenty-seven years of age. She was attired in a dress of dark blue, a brown chinchilla sacque, trimmed with velvet, a black velvet hat with white feather, green kid gloves, and jet jewelry, set in gold. She wore a plain gold ring on the third finger of her left hand, on the inside of which was engraved, "With Edwin's Love." The man appeared to be about thirty years of age. He was dressed in a dark-brown beaver coat, light pants, boots, and a tall hat, inside of which were the initials "E. M."

THE BODIES IDENTIFIED.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon the bodies were identified by Mr. Jones, editor of the *Protectionist*. The deceased were Edwin Marson, a printer, foreman of the *Protectionist* office, and his wife Mrs. Jenny Marson.

The deceased not having any relatives in the city, the remains were taken in charge by the Ashlar Lodge of Masons, to which Mr. Marson belonged. Previous to the identification, the bodies were taken in charge by John Middleton, M. M., of the South Park Lodge. A Masonic emblem was found upon the deceased, and it was thus known that he belonged to the fraternity.

This terrible accident has been the theme of much comment to-day, and the peculiarly painful circumstances have taken a deep hold upon the public sympathy.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
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of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw$

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

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The elegant building known as
THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE,
located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address
S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.
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Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company
At 82½ and Accrued Interest.
The Bonds are issued in
$100s, $500s, and $1000s.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

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We are now able to supply a limited amou of the
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7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 93½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to
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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
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At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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5 26$ PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp$

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw$

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,

Joseph Carson, M. D.
OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw$

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3¼ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco, 2 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 20 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

Savery's Patent Combined
Water Cooler and
REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 8 Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmw1m
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 17 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to
J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmw1m* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue;
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are w receiving a large and splendid assortmen of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mw$
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,
Philadelphia. 21$

COPYING PRESSES.
Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod$ Opposite Girard Bank.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, WORKING Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m$ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.
GEO. C. HOWARD,
5 9m$ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,890,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870..........$128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Joseph R Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..........600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PATERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL..........$500,000
ASSETS January 1. 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	900,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	261,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,
Wm. M. Baird,
John R. Blakiston,
W. F. Dean,
Peter Sieger,
Lewis Audenreid,
John Ketcham,
J. E. Baum,
John B. Heyl,
Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·35 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·59, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5 05, 6 15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10 05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12 30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	9·00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves	Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" "	Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 417 N. Seventh street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

April 18, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture. 4 15 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
April 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.

SIXTH STREET (North), No. 435—Modern Residence.
SIXTH STREET (North), No. 433—Desirable Lot.
NOBLE STREET, Nos. 526 and 528—Stable and Coach-house.
THIRD STREET (North), No. 836—Brick Store.
RIVERSIDE, New Jersey—Mansion, Stable, and Coach-house.
ARCH STREET, No. 1922—Elegant Brown-stone Residence.
CHESTNUT HILL—Elegant Country Seat, 12 Acres.
SECOND, FOURTH, and McKEAN STREETS, and MOYAMENSING and SNYDER AVENUES—6 Acres.
FIFTH and CHRISTIAN STREETS, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
MARSHALL STREET, No. 1524—Brick Dwelling.
WARNOCK STREET, No. 1237—Building.
BROAD STREET (North), No. 722—Modern Residence.
CHERRY STREET, east of Twenty-first street—Elegant Residence.
PASSYUNK ROAD, No. 921—Dwelling, 45½ feet front.
FRANKLIN, No. 531—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 1206—Handsome Residence.
TWENTIETH STREET (North), No. 225—Modern Residence.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Jackson street—Hotel.
BUCKS COUNTY, Pa., Bristol turnpike—Country Seat, 15 acres.
BROAD STREET, above Vine—Lot.
RANCOCAS RIVER, Delanco, N. J.—Country Place.
SECOND STREET, Chester, Pa.—Lot.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 816—Modern Dwelling.
CARLISLE STREET, No. 810—Modern Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS, $600, $60, and $144 a year each.
PAVONIA, N. J.—8 Building Lots.
SPRING STREET, north of Centre—4 Lots.
MARSHALL STREET, No. 706—Brick Dwelling.
CRESSON STREET, S. E. of Green lane—2 Lots.
BAKER STREET, Manayunk, N. W. of Jackson street—2 Lots.
HOWARD STREET, Manayunk—7 Lots.
WASHINGTON STREET, Manayunk—8 Lots.
CRESSON STREET, Manayunk, Nos. 4445, 4443, 4441, and 4439—4 Stone Dwellings.
AIRY STREET, Manayunk, N. W. of Cedar street—6 Lots.
AIRY STREET, Manayunk—3 Lots.
1 share Pavonia Land Association.
3 shares Insurance Co. of the State of Penna.
Pew No. 52 c. a. Sixth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Union Mining Co., Nevada.
400 shares Honeycomb Petroleum Co.
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Co.
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Co.
$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Co.
Lot No. 203, section C, Philadelphia Cemetery.
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
$1000 Chesnut and Walnut Streets Pass. R. W. Co.
784 shares Cambria Iron Co.
100 shares Mechanics' Insurance Co., Philada.
20 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
$5000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 1st mortgage.
$500 Allegheny R. R. and Coal Co., 8 per cent.
2000 shares Congress Oil Co.
1000 shares McClintockville Oil Co. 4 14 3t
$1000 Connecting Railroad bonds.
200 shares Philadelphia State Co.
16 shares Continental Hotel Co.
3 shares Merchants' Hotel Co.
100 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine.
13 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
10 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 632 N. Eighteenth street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS.
On Wednesday Morning.

April 19, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 4 17 2t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

GRAND SPECIAL SALE OF AMARMO, BARDIGLIO, ETRUSCAN, AND AGATE STONE VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, GROUPES, ETC., imported from Italy direct by MESSRS. G. GIOVANNONI & CO.,

To be sold without reserve at SCOTT'S NEW ART GALLERY, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street,
On Monday,
17th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

On exhibition, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. 4 14 3t

GREAT ART SALE.—Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE announces that he will sell at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 20 and 21, one of the most splendid collections of Foreign and American Paintings that he has ever had in his possession. The collection will be on view Thursday evening, April 13, and thereafter day and evening until days of sale. The collection is exceedingly important, and comprises specimens by the following famous painters:—

B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

Arippel,
Montfallet,
La Roche,
G. H. Boughton,
Van Hove,
Hereau,
Humbert,
Dansaert,
Boetcher,
Lassalle,
Guilleminet,
Herbstoffer,
Duche,
Von Seben,
Von Perbaudt,
Compte Calix,
Schreyer,
Girscher,
De Beaumont,
Paul Weber,
Rothermel,
Gay,
Hamilton,
Bennessey,
Kemper,
Tschaggeny,
Keis,
Jungheim,
Hofer,
Aufray,
Beranger,
Vandervin,
De Jonghe,
Wittkamp,
Seignac,
Saurfelt,
Klombeck,
Carolus,
Singleton,
Cortez,
Forster,
Hue,
Munthe,
Stange,
W. T. Richards,
Nicholson,
T. Moran,
E. Moran,
Willcox,
Darley,
Trayer,
X. DeCock,
Lucas,
Buetler,
Lange,
Moormans,
Kebens,
Kaehmerer,
Felix,
Faruffini,
Guignlet,
Kuwasseg fils.
Leikert,
Traubel,
Coutourier,
Montalant,
Champ,
Hoyoll,
C. J. Lewis,
James M. Hart,
William Hart,
Sonntag,
Williams,
Huntingdon,
Bispham.
Ect. Etc. Etc. 4 11 9t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
FINE ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, CARD RECEIVERS, AND FANCY GOODS. By order of Messrs. PANDOLFINI & CO.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 18, at 10 o'clock, and evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of fine Italian goods, recently imported, comprising elegant vases of a great variety of styles, richly carved; tazzas, card receivers, carved figures, statuettes, groups, etc.

RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, SOLID SILVER-WARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also, at same time will be sold a stock of superior silver-plated ware, consisting of elegant tea and coffee services, castors, urns, cake baskets, preserve dishes, waiters, table cutlery, etc. 4 15 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 18, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. 4 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 20, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 4 14 5t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
April 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 15 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER,
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 3 8

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.

The Investigation by the Coroner on the Death of Elijah Stewart—The Testimony.

This morning at 11 o'clock an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Sees at the Morgue, on the body of Elijah Stewart, a laborer, who was killed on Saturday by being run over by a car of the Chesnut and Walnut streets line, while making an excavation for plumbers under the track. The following testimony was taken:—

Charles Hanna sworn—Am a laborer; saw the accident on Saturday; helped to lift the car off of Stewart; the wheel of the car was on him; he was lying on the track under the hind part of the car; Stewart had been digging a trench between the two tracks; was working on the pavement of the houses near, setting stone doorsteps; the trench was about five feet deep; the accident occurred about 10 o'clock; the cars had been coming by for about three hours while they were digging the trench; they took the horses out of the other cars and pushed them across the hole, but this car attempted to cross without taking the horses out; the car was No. 51; Stewart was getting out of the trench when this car hit him.

Robert Taylor sworn—Was on the sidewalk at the time of the accident; was mixing cement for use in setting stone; saw the man in the hole, and saw the car coming, and called to the man to get out; he tried to get out, but could not do it in time; the man was run over, and was caught by the car and was carried along for some little distance; the whole was about opposite No. 2128 Walnut street; the man was half out of the hole at the time; the driver of the car could have seen the man; the man got out of the hole every time a car came; the drivers of the other cars saw the hole and slacked up; this car crossed the hole at full speed.

Frank McGuire sworn—Saw the man getting out of the hole; one wheel of the car went over him and the next wheel dragged him some four or five yards; saw the driver after the man was run over; the horses fell partly into the hole in crossing it, but got out again themselves.

Rodger Pheenie sworn—I saw the accident; Stewart was under the back part of the car, under the south side; the car was past the hole at the time by about three or four yards; the horses were in the car at the time; there was only one man working in the hole; the accident happened between ten and eleven o'clock; the car had run over his shoulder.

John Rush sworn—About twenty minutes before the accident I saw a car driven up close to the hole and stop; the man then called to the plumber in the house that he came near being killed; the plumber came out of the house and stood by the hole to warn the cars; do not think that the drivers could have seen the hole unless their eyes were directly between the horses, or unless the man came out of the hole to throw out dirt; the drivers could have seen the dirt thrown out if they had been attending to their business

George Lovet sworn—When car No. 51 came along there was no one by the trench to warn it to stop; there had been a person to warn the cars that passed just before. He could not have been killed if he had remained in the trench; the driver pulled the horses towards the right side so that they might clear the trench; the trench was two feet eight inches wide, and as long as the track is wide; it was about four feet deep at the time.

E. P. Hower sworn—Was on car No. 51 when the accident occurred; the conductor ran through the car and called out; he had nearly got to the front of the car when the wheel struck something that sounded like a stone; looked out and saw the horses pulled to the north side of the track, the side where the buildings were; on that side there was building material close to the track; it was stone and dirt; on the south side was the dirt thrown out of the trench.

Mrs. Matilda Stewart sworn—Am the wife of Elijah Stewart, who was killed; saw my husband in the Hospital before he died; he said the horses and the car had mashed him to pieces; this was all he said.

John Uprichard sworn—Am a plumber, and the man Stewart was working for me; it is not customary, when working under a railroad track, either to notify the company or place a man to warn the cars; usually warn the cars myself when I am about; just about the time of the accident I had been called into the house by the carpenters; had helped about fifty cars to pass that morning, but had only to call to the drivers of about two of them, who drove up pretty close, the rest saw the hole themselves; the man, when the hole got deep enough, staid in the hole and let the car run over him, but this time he got frightened and tried to get out after it was too late.

Charles P. Miller sworn—Passed Walnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, just before the accident; it is a down grade at the point on the road where the accident happened, and it is hard to stop the cars; there were building materials on both sides of the track.

John S. Bartoff sworn—Am Superintendent of the Walnut Street Road; car No. 51 would have passed Twenty-first and Walnut streets before 7 o'clock on its first trip, which was before the time that the trench was begun; the car was on its second trip when the accident happened; when the street is opened at any point it is usually the custom to notify us in some way; the notice is usually a slip sent up by the plumber to the conductor; sometimes the drivers report the obstruction themselves; on this morning there was no word brought either by order of the plumber, or from the drivers or conductors; when a notice is received a man is usually despatched by the company to help the cars over.

The jury were unable to arrive at a verdict and adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

Incendiarism—Attempt to Burn the Old Mercantile Library Building.—At a late hour on Saturday night last Mr. Juvenal, who occupies a law office in the old Mercantile Library, at Fifth and Library streets, noticed a smell of smoke issuing from the cellar of the building. He went below and found the place in flames. He ran out, procured assistance, and soon the fire was extinguished. It was discovered that a wood partition had been consumed, and alongside of it had been placed a box full of scraps of paper, wood, etc. The fire was evidently the work of design, for the box was placed in such a position that the flames would naturally lead to a coal-bin which was piled up with wood. Fire Marshal Blackburn and Detective Gordon have the matter under investigation. A colored man has been placed under arrest upon suspicion of having been concerned in the affair.

Boarding-house Thief.—On Saturday morning last two respectably dressed men visited the boarding-house of Mr. Wilson, No. 130 Bridge street, Bridesburg, and engaged board for a friend, one Thorn, who took possession of his room that morning. He remained there until dinner, and after the meal was concluded he left the house on the pretext of going for his trunk. He did not return, however, and it was discovered that a black dress coat belonging to another boarder, named Samuel Powell, had been stolen, and the bureau drawer of Mrs. Wilson had been ransacked. This same man Thorn attempted the day previous to engage board at Whitehall, where he would have probably played the same game.

Rowdy Boys.—At Twenty-second and Buck road, in the Twenty-sixth ward, there is wont to gather on every Sunday a gang of rowdy boys and young men, who pass the time in the agreeable pastime of heaving stones at each other and discharging pistol shots. Of course these rascally proceedings occasion much complaint. Yesterday a squad of officers went to the place and arrested six of the rioters. Alderman Dallas has fined each of them.

A Fruitless Job.—The establishment of Henry Huddy, importer and dealer in liquors, No. 145 North Second street, was entered by thieves last night, who gained access by "jimmying" off the shutter. The robbers gave the place a thorough ransacking, but secured nothing for their pains. They made a desperate attempt to enter the rectifying department, but the resistance of the iron doors was a little too much for their puny efforts.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Operations of the Pennsylvania Telegraph Companies During the Year 1870.

We give below the operations of the telegraph companies incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1870. The figures are obtained from the report of the Auditor-General for 1870:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital Stock Authorized by Law.	Total Amount of Capital Stock now Paid in.	Total Amount of Funded and Floating Debt.	Cost of Line and Equipment.	Length of Main Line in Miles.	Number of Stations (Entire Line).	Number of Instruments (Entire Line.)	Number of Messages Sent During the Year.	Number of Messages Received During the Year.	Gross Expenses of Entire Line.	Gross Receipts of Entire Line.
* Bankers' and Brokers'	$1,050,000	$407,231	$124,741	$428,558	283·50	12	67	300,816	300,816	$108,619	$104,459
Franklin	1,000,000	1,000,000	115,000	545,000	750·00	34	122	423,691	397,581	....	....
† Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville	50,000	20,000	30,115	73,047	101·00	115	238	76,319	76,319	42,930	43,566
‡ Pacific and Atlantic	3,000,000	1,861,225	....	1,691,907	3,785·00	148	..	702,966	661,875	320,563	362,803
Totals	$5,100,000	$3,288,456	$269,856	$2,738,512	4,919·50	309	427	1,503,792	1,436,591	$472,112	$510,828

* For the financial year ending October 31, 1870.

† For the financial year ending November 30, 1870.

‡ The financial year of this company ended March 31, 1871, and the above is an approximate report to December 31, 1870.

Sunday Dissipation—A Piece of Drunken Spleen.—William Fullerton was full of liquor in a tavern on Main street, Frankford, yesterday afternoon, and disposed to be uproarious. His howls of delight and drunken antics brought to the scene Sergeant Shuster, who, after vainly endeavoring to persuade the bibulous individual of the absurdity and impropriety of his conduct, was at last seized by the fellow. The officer promptly took him by the throat and walked him out of the place to the station-house. Fullerton has a bosom friend named William Darrah. The pair emulate the notable example of "Damon" and "Pythias," and stick to each other through thick and thin—as long as there is any rum money about. This man Darrah seriously objected to the imprisonment of his chum, and, imbued with a sentimental friendship, made a determined assault upon the sergeant, with a vow to release his friend. The sergeant took him too, and marched both to the station-house. When the pair were securely locked up, they began a display of impotent rage. They tore off boards from the cell, smashed the window, and kicked the door with a fervency only born of intoxication. The fellows finally quieted down and occasioned no more trouble. About ten o'clock in the evening John Darrah and a man named Delaney went to the station-house in order to obtain a release of their friends. This precious pair were also drunk, and their request being refused they too sought a method of revenge by going out, breaking the cell window, and vainly endeavoring to rip off the iron bars. Some officers went out and landed them in the lockup. This morning Alderman Stearne gave the four prisoners a hearing, and held each in bail.

Building Lots on North Broad Street.—Broad street, when the contemplated improvements are made, and they will be at an early day, will be perhaps the finest avenue in the United States. On Tuesday, April 25, Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Exchange thirty building lots adjoining to the north of Monument Cemetery. This is an eligible location for a first-class hotel, for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the proximity of this locality to Fairmount Park on the occasion of the Centennial celebration. The Junction Railroad intends establishing a station some distance above the site, and by these means visitors will be able to reach the Park in a short time. Such a growing section is this that, in a few years hence, a hotel established there would be a central point.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, we notice, has opened a branch office at No. 435 Market street for the accommodation of the business men of that section of the city, by whom it will doubtless be largely used. The new office is in direct communication with the following offices in New York city:—

No. 145 Broadway, corner William and Beaver street, No. 134 Pearl street, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, Canal street and Broadway, A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, Washington Market, and Fulton Market. Besides, direct wires are worked to Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Washington, thus giving our merchants increased means for the prompt transaction of their business.

Sales by Order of the Orphans' Court, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, include a valuable square of ground, six acres, having five fronts; residences Nos. 435 N. Sixth street, 1922 Arch street, 722 N. Broad street, Cherry street, east of Twenty-first, 921 Passyunk Road, 513 Franklin street, 1206 Arch street, 225 N. Twentieth street, 816 Lombard street; country seat at Riverside, N. J., mansion, 12 acres; Chesnut Hill country seat, 15 acres; Bristol Turnpike country place; 3 acres, Delanco, N. J.; valuable lots, Manayunk. For particulars see Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

A Rough Passage Across the Ocean.—The British bark City of Hamilton arrived at this port yesterday from London, her passage having taken thirty-six days. Her transit was one of extreme severity and peril, experiencing from the outset a series of terrific gales, the vessel being at times completely covered with water. Her bulwarks were washed away, sails torn to shreds, and rigging blown to pieces, and started the seams, so that the safety of the crew depended upon their constant labor at the pumps. It was the most dangerous passage in the history of the vessel.

Wife Beaters.—Thomas Wallace yesterday afternoon beat his wife in his residence at Twenty-second and Naudain streets. Officer Harvey heard the screams of Mrs. Wallace, and went into the house just as Thomas had mashed a large sized looking-glass. Alderman Morrow has sent Wallace to prison.

Fell from a Roof.—John McLaughlin, aged seventeen years, fell from the roof of a three-story house at Thirty-seventh and Filbert streets this morning, fracturing his right leg, breaking his left wrist, and otherwise injuring him about the head and body. He was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE RELIEF FUND.

More Donations for the French and German Sufferers.

Anthony J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer of the Franco-German Sufferers' Relief Fund, acknowledges to-day further contributions as follows:—

Committee of Agricultural Implements	$180·00
H. McIlhenny	10·00
Presbyterian Church	7·40
Methodist Church	4·75
Henry Seybert	50·00
Charles Wheeler	250·00
G. M. Troutman	50·00
C. Benkert collected—	
Cyrus Phillips	5·00
Hess Brothers	10·00
Jacob Zann	5·00
C. Benkert & Son	50·00
Church of St. Charles Borromeo	50·00
J. M. Lambert	11·20
From Charles L. Wilt, Gettysburg, proceeds of a fair held by little girls	12·59
Previously acknowledged	22,789·56
Making a total of	$23,435·50
Contributed by the Ladies of the French Fair Bazaar	8,500·00
Contributed by Madame Clement and others in Germantown	1,000·00
Making a grand total of	$32,935·50

These last two items were invested by the donors in provisions, clothing, etc., which were shipped in the Relief.

Aid for the Destitute Family.—In addition to the acknowledgments of sums received by Fire Marshal Blackburn for the relief of the destitute Kensington family, we have the following from him:—

H. P. B.	$2·00
W. H. Kemble	5·00
Joseph Morgan	2·00
J. P. Chalfant	5·00
W. E.	·50
R. W. S.	2·00
F. Blackburn, Jr.	5·00
Lewis Cooper	5·00
F. Fischer	5·00
Wm. Neal	5·00
B.	1·00
R. J.	2·00
Mrs. A. Thackara	5·00
Charles T. Gull	$2·00
Previously acknowledged by Dr. Blackburn	46·50
	$101·50

Also:—Mrs. J. L. Shoemaker, $2 in money and a large bundle of children's clothing.

Board of Surveys.—The Board of Surveys held their regular stated meeting to-day, Strickland Kneass in the chair.

The board spent most of the session in discussing the plans of the Fairmount Bridge.

The construction of the following three-feet sewers was authorized:—On Wilcox street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street; on Twentieth street, between Columbia avenue and Oxford street; on Eighteenth street, between Master and Sharswood; on Montgomery avenue, between Twenty-second street and Ridge avenue; on Nineteenth street, between Norris and Berks; on Woodland street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

Damages Awarded.—In the suit instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States by the Stark Mills against the firm of Bailey & Cascaden, arising out of the use by the latter firm upon their seamless bags of a mark alleged to be in imitation of the trade-mark of the Stark Mills, the court some time since awarded an injunction to restrain the further use of the mark complained of, and on Saturday last a jury to whom was submitted the question of the damages to be awarded to the Stark Mills for the violation of their right to their mark gave a verdict in their favor for six thousand and thirty-two dollars.

Some Good Advice Badly Received.—Lieutenant Flaherty, on Saturday night, saw in company with a female of not the most distinguished character a man named John Manning. He saw the pair go up to a house at Seventh street and Middle alley, and knowing the character of the place, the Lieutenant went up to the man and endeavored to induce him not to go in there. Manning in return for this information made a belligerent display, upon which Flaherty arrested him. On being searched in the station-house a blackjack was found on the person of the prisoner. Alderman Carpenter placed the accused under bail.

An Insulting and Belligerent Customer.—Patrick Larkin was disposed to be insulting in the clothing store of Joseph Baker, at Second and Union streets, this morning, when the proprietor ran him out. On the pavement a lively tussle ensued, which was cut short by the arrival of Policeman Fraley, of the Third district, who took the belligerent Patrick in custody and landed him in the office of Alderman Delaney. That magistrate held the accused in $400 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Attempt to Rob.—A thief named Thomas Farley was captured at three o'clock yesterday morning in the act of breaking open a glass case which stood in front of Engell's cigar store, at Broad and Brighton streets. Last night Officer Mealey, of the Fifth district, caught a fellow named Frank Howard who was in company with Farley in the attempt in the morning to rob the store. Alderman Morrow held each of them in $1000 bail.

Acknowledged.—The editor of The Evening Telegraph takes this method of acknowledging the receipt this morning of $2 from "Cash," $2 from "T. S.," and $1 from "G. F. W.," the aforesaid sums of money having been forwarded for the relief of the destitute family of L. Bean, the poor German shoemaker on Kensington avenue, above York street.

Legs Crushed.—Daniel Flanigan, a lad of ten years, was run over and both legs were crushed by the Pennsylvania Railroad cars, on Swanson street above Washington, about 11 o'clock this morning. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The residence of the boy's parents is at No. 19 Chapman street.

Dwelling Robbed.—The residence of Rev. T. B. McCullough, No. 1003 Green street, was entered last night during the reverend gentleman's absence at church, and an overcoat, three silver spoons, six dollars in cash, and a silk umbrella were stolen.

To Get Their Money.—This morning Mayor Fox signed the ordinance appropriating moneys to compensate the officers of the old Volunteer Department.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold L...	91¾	110 sh N Cent R....	42¾
$500 do..........	92	100 do.....b60.	42⅞
$500 do..........	92	190 do..........	42⅞
$500 do..........	92	200 do..........	42¾
$3000 do......b5.	91⅞	100 sh Cata Prf.s5.	46⅛
$3000 do.........	91⅞	300 do......s5.	46
$1000 Leh V 6s.....	96⅞	100 do.....b30.	46⅛
$1000 do..........	96½	300 sh Read R..b3.	54·56
$5000 Leh Con in....	86½	200 do.....s60.	54·44
$3000 Read 6s, '43-80	97	100 do..........	54·56
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	96⅛	200 sh Hestonville..	22⅛
18 sh Leh Val R....	61½	26 sh Penna R....	64⅜
200 sh Sch N Pf.b60.	16½	200 sh Leh Nav St..	35⅞

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chartiers Railway Company will be held at No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

Annual Election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

4 17 tmy 1 rp

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match. PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

11 30 wsm8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The General Amnesty Bill.

It is Laid Over for the Present.

Murder of U. S. Officials.

Later from Europe.

Great Fighting Near Paris.

Victory for the Communists.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Exciting News from Paris.

London, April 17.—News received from Paris and Versailles is exciting. The fighting continues under the very walls of Paris, and shells are constantly falling in the Champs Elysees. The Arc de Triomphe was repeatedly struck and much damaged.

The Fighting Around the City

was very severe on Saturday and Sunday. Provisions are fast growing scarce, and should the city be again besieged, it will have to succumb through

Starvation in a Few Days.

Horse-flesh is once more the principal luxury. The insurgents are under the strictest discipline, and in the late engagements succeeded in taking several thousand prisoners.

Everybody is Leaving

who has the means to get away.

The Nationals

are erecting new barricades in the Place Vendome, Rue Castiglione, and the neighborhood of the Tuileries and at Belleville, in anticipation of an assault by the Versailles forces.

The War on the Priests

and Church is still continued by the Reds.

The Government troops attacked the Communists' position at Vanvres on Saturday morning. The attack was sudden and took the insurgents completely by surprise, but they soon rallied, and after most a determined fight, in which

Many Lives were Sacrificed,

succeeded in compelling the Government forces to retire. Several times during the day the fight was renewed, but the Communists in the end were left masters of the position. During the fight

Fort Vanvres Maintained a Deadly Fire

upon the ranks of the Government troops. The fighting at this point continued the entire day, every inch of ground being disputed. When first attacked the Communists fled precipitately under cover of the guns of Vanvres. They rallied after some difficulty, and, after an obstinate struggle, regained the lost ground.

Both Sides Fought Well,

but the Government troops suffered heaviest.

The Fighting at Neuilly

on Sunday continued from morning till night, without, however, any decided advantage to either side. The Government troops still have possession of the bridge, and have strongly fortified their position.

Attacking the Barricades.

The insurgents several times during the day charged the barricades of the Government troops, and each time were handsomely repulsed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Bill in the Republican Caucus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 17.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning for the purpose of deciding what action they would take with regard to the House general amnesty bill. The session was continued over two hours, during which there was a lively debate on the general question of amnesty. The Southern Senators with few exceptions favored the House bill, and gave it as their opinion that amnesty would be more powerful at the South to suppress whatever disorders and discontent exist there than all the bayonets at the command of the Government.

Senators Morton, Chandler, Edmunds, and others took the ground that this is not the time for issuing a general amnesty even if the matter was right in itself. Coming just after the Ku-klux bill, it would look too much like an apology on the part of Congress for passing that measure. It was better to let the Ku-klux bill be first tried. Finally it was agreed not to consider the House bill at this session.

There was a good deal of feeling manifested in the caucus on the part of Schurz, Robertson, Sawyer, Wilson, and others who are warm advocates of amnesty. Senator Chandler stated in caucus that the President thought it best to allow the matter to go over to December, in order to see how the Southern people conducted themselves under the Enforcement bill. The Amnesty bill was laid on the table by a vote of 20 to 16, several Senators declining to vote.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Amendments to the Ku-klux Bill.

Washington, April 17.—In the Senate this morning, upon the reception of the Ku-klux billl from the House, a motion by Mr. Trumbull that the Senate recede from its amendments non-concurred in by the House, was rejected—yeas 17, nays 33. Messrs. Caldwell, Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Trumbull, and Wright voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. A committee of conference was then ordered, to which the bill was committed.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill

was also sent to a conference committee.

Murder of United States Officials.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger received the following this morning:—

Nashville, Tenn., April 16.—This morning's *Union and American* announces the assassination of two of my deputies—Armstrong and Burkin, in White county last Thursday.

T. J. Harrison,
U. S. Marshal Middle District.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Coal Troubles.

Mauch Chunk, April 17.—The operators and men met at the Mansion House and appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the W. B. A. Nothing so far has been done. It is thought no definite action will be taken to-day.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Probabilities of Adjournment.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Executive Nominations.

New Brunswick Finances.

Disasters on the Mississippi.

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, April 17.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed to following nominations:—

To be Members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, for one year—George F. Gulick, John A. Gray, Daniel L. Eaton, Samuel Cross, and A. K. Brown. Do. for two years—Adolphus Hall, Frederick Douglass, William Stickney, and Daniel Smith.

James H. Baker, of Minnesota, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

Consuls—George W. Holt, at Gaspe Basin; N. A. Glening at Stockholm.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. W. Clift, First district of Georgia; H. C. Manning, Fourth district of Texas.

Pension Agents—James McGregor at Pittsburg, Pa.; John T. Rankin at Vicksburg, Miss.

Naval Promotions—Paymasters William H. Williams and Charles F. Guild to be advanced ten numbers in their grade.

Fenian Prisoners in Great Britain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 17.—Ben Butler introduced a resolution to-day requesting the President to bring before the Joint High Commission, now in session here, the claims of private individuals who are imprisoned in Great Britain for alleged participation in the Fenian movement. After considerable filibustering, it was agreed to—ayes 92, nays 60.

Senate Executive Session.

The Senate finding itself without business went into executive session and confirmed the nomination of Baker, Commissioner of Pensions. The persons who it is alleged were going to prefer charges against him did not appear, and, consequently, there was no objection.

Both houses will remain in session late to-day to wait for the report of the conference committee on the Ku-klux and Deficiency bills. Should the committees agree at any reasonable hour Congress will adjourn to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Steamboat Disasters.

Memphis, April 17.—The steamboat J. S. Dunham, from New Orleans, struck a snag on Saturday morning below Little Rock and sunk. No lives were lost. The steamboat Celeste took off the passengers and cabin furniture. The cargo was valued at $15,000. The boat cost $21,000. Insured in Pittsburg for $10,000.

The Rates on Cotton

were advanced to-day:—All rail to New York, 86; river and rail, 6 less.

Convicted of Murder.

Henry Harris (colored) was convicted of murder at Marion, Ark., for killing J. D. Crockett, grandson of Davy Crockett, some months since.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Sudden Death.

New York, April 17.—Rev. George Bradley, of Saginaw, Mich., died suddenly in the street here, Saturday evening, from heart disease. He had been appointed by the Methodists to be State Agent for the Chippewa Indians, and was on his way to Washington to have his appointment confirmed.

Legislative Business.

Albany, April 17.—Business proceeded in both houses of the Legislature this morning without any indication of interruption, and the impression prevails that all business will be finished so as to adjourn this week.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Financial Statement.

St. John's, N. B., April 17.—In the New Brunswick Legislature the Provincial Secretary presented a statement of the expenses for the past year, and estimates for the ensuing year. The estimated available income for the present year is $448,000; expenditures, $436,000. The latter result will only be obtainable by the strictest economy.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, April 17.—Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, on motion of Mr. Sumner, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate in the temporary absence of the Vice-President.

The Ku-klux bill was received from the House.

Mr. Trumbull moved the Senate recede from the three amendments non-concurred in by the House.

Mr. Sherman said he had been informed that the objection in the House to his amendment assessing damages upon localities in which outrages are committed was mainly to one clause, which would probably be acceptable to the House in a modified form.

Mr. Casserly called attention to the fact that these amendments had been disagreed to in the House by a large majority.

Mr. Conkling thought that fact ought not to be allowed to influence the Senate so long as the reasons for the action of the House were unknown.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was then rejected—ayes, 17; nays, 33. The Republicans voting in the affirmative were Caldwell, Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Trumbull, and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the bill was referred to a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, and Stevenson. A committee of conference was also ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Cole, Morrill, of Vt., and Bayard were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Wilson moved to extend the use of the Senate chamber to the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to meet in Washington on May 24, 1871.

Mr. Cole objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved that the Committee on Public Buildings have leave to sit during the recess, their presence being necessary because of the work on the new State Department building. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, the joint resolution authorizing Professor James Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, to accept a title and decoration from the King of Sweden was passed.

At 1 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

At 1·40 P. M. the doors were reopened, and on motion of Mr. Scott the House bill donating condemned cannon to the Pennsylvania Military Legion, of Philadelphia, for their cemetery was passed.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, the House bill authorizing the name of the vessel William H. Storer to be changed to Hamilton Fish, and to grant a new register, etc., was also passed.

Mr. Stewart submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be known as the sixteenth, as follows:—

Article XVI. There shall be maintained in each State and Territory a system of free common schools, but neither the United States nor any State, Territory, county, or municipal corporation shall aid in the support of any school wherein the peculiar tenets of any religious denomination are taught.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Read, and objected to by Mr. Blair, and withdrawn.

By unanimous consent bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Harlan, to authorize the President of the United States to ascertain the value of certain Des Moines river improvement lands north of the Raccoon Fork.

Also, a bill relating to the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands, providing that until judgment is rendered against them by competent United States Courts *bona-fide* settlers and their assigns shall be entitled to all the remedies and relief provided by the laws of the State in which said lands are located, enacted for the purpose of protecting the rights of occupying claimants.

By Mr. Spencer, to protect the lives and property of crews and passengers on sea-going vessels. All of which were laid on the table.

A recess was then taken until half-past three, to await the action of the conference committees on the Appropriation and Ku-klux bills.

House.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Townsend, of New York, allowing drawback of duty on ship-building materials.

By Mr. Durell, for an additional judicial district in New York, to be called the Northern Judicial district; also, for a post office building in Syracuse; also, to facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States.

By Mr. Mercur, to appropriate bronze cannon for soldiers' monuments and cemeteries.

By Mr. Leonard Myers, amendatory of the act of 14th of July, 1862, concerning pensions.

By Mr. Hall, to relieve American built vessels from import duties on materials entering into their construction, repair, and use.

By Mr. Porter, for the removal of civil and criminal cases from State courts to United States courts, and for the removal of political disabilities.

By Mr. Holman, granting bounty lands to those who have served in the army or navy during the Rebellion.

By Mr. Marshall, to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen transportation.

By Mr. Hanks, to incorporate the Louisiana Arkansas and New Mexico Railroad Company.

By Mr. Sutherland, for a bridge across Portage Lake, Michigan.

By Mr. Lowe, for the payment to the State of Kansas of moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, provisioning, and equipping militia to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion.

By Mr. Leech, of North Carolina, granting public lands to North Carolina for the purposes of education.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following preamble and resolutions, offered last Monday by Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire:—

Whereas, The Government of the United States was established by the people for their own protection and benefit, and should be administered on the strictest principles of frugality and economy in its expenditure, and that no money should be taken from the people by taxation except to supply the necessary wants of the Government administered upon such principles; and

Whereas, The money annually raised by the people should not exceed the sum of $250,000,000, said sum being amply sufficient to provide for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, the payment of the interest of the public debt, and in part liquidating the principal of the said debt: therefore,

Resolved, That this House disapproves the inordinate taxation to pay off immense sums of the public debt, as heretofore practised by the Secretary of the Treasury, and would limit the sum for the principal of said debt to $25,000,000.

Mr. Cox, who drew up the resolution, moved to lay it on the table, for the purpose, as he said, of having a test vote upon it, intending himself to vote against the motion.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas, 3; nays, 159—the affirmative votes being given by Messrs. Maynard, Sprague, and Taffe.

The House refused to second the previous question on the adoption of the resolution—65 to 71; and Mr. Maynard having risen to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, and Beck a conference committee on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Willard offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to sit during the approaching vacation, for the purpose of determining, in conjunction with the Senate committee the kind of stone to be use in the construction of the new State Department, with leave to employ a clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to cause to be submitted to the Joint High Commission the claims of American citizens for damages and losses suffered on account of imprisonment, without due process of law or trial, in British prisons for supposed complicity with the Fenian cause in Ireland.

The vote on seconding the previous question was taken by tellers. After the affirmative vote was taken, those who were opposed to the resolution refrained from voting under the lead of Mr. Garfield. There was therefore no quorum voting, the vote being 103 to 8.

A call of the House was thereupon ordered and had, when 175 members answered to their names and all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The morning hour expired and the resolution went over till next Monday.

Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Wallace, authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of South Carolina.

By Mr. Burdett, to incorporate the Homestead Fund Commission.

By Mr. Cox, to provide judicial proceedings in all cases of assessment and collection of Federal taxes.

By Mr. Starkweather, providing for a commission to determine the claims for damages committed on American commerce by the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida, Georgia, and other British cruisers.

By Mr. Peirce, joint resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, relating to the subject of aid by grant of lands to the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad Company.

By Mr. Finkelnburg, memorial of St. Louis County Woman Suffrage Association.

Mr. Coburn sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram announcing the murder on the 15th of April of two Deputy Marshals of the United States, in White county, Tennessee, while attempting to serve a process.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that it was a whisky affair, not a political one, as the gentleman from Indiana sought to convey the impression of its being.

Mr. Coburn—Does that justify murder?

Mr. Randall remarked that it arose out of a raid on a distillery.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April 17.—Cotton dull; uplands, 14⅞c. Flour dull and without decided change; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet and nominal; new spring, $1·58@1·60; winter red and amber, $1·63@1·65. Corn dull; sales 21,000 bushels mixed Western at 75@76c. Oats dull; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 65@69c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 10⅞@11⅛c.; kettle, 11⅛c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

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